The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Admission of the Seceders yet Undetermined.

New-York Delegates will Decide Every Question.

The Friends of Douglas Anxious, but Confident.

PROBABLE DUEL BETWEEN TWO DELEGATES

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 19.

The Douglas men believe that their prospects have greatly improved. They have a majority of at least five, and perhaps six, in the Committee on Credentials, and they claim, with much confidence, that said Committee will report to-morrow morning as follows: They will rule out Texas and Florida, on the ground that no State Conventions have been held in those States since the delegation seceded. They report in favor of admitting Mr. Soule's delegation from Louisiana, Mr. Forsyth's delegation from Alabama, and half of each delegation from Arkansas. The Mississippi delegation will be admitted, but is not expected to remain. South Carolina has no representatives in Baltimore.

When this report is presented in the morning, the real fight will open, and the decision of every question will then be in the hands of New-York. Delos Dewolf, member from New-York on the above Committee, is an old Dickinson Hard-shell Democrat, and says he will never vote to admit any delegate commissioned to another Convention.

The opinion is current that New-York will support the report of the Committee, with some amendments of a conservative kind, admitting Florida and Texas. The Committee was in session all this afternoon, there being only two men on each side from each State, and allowing but fifteen minutes to each advocate to speak.

Mr. Soule's speech on the Louisiana case produced a marked sensation.

An informal Committee of Conference of two delegates from each State met at 1 P. M., and adjourned to meet again on the adjournment of the Convention this evening. They appointed Messrs. Stuart, of Michigan, Cressna, of Pennsylvania, and Church, of New-York, an Executive Committee of three, to take charge of the business on the floor, and prevent fillibustering. Your County Clerk, Mr. John Clancy, was offered a seat on this Committee, but declined, as did also Messrs. Richmond and Cagger.

The Fire-eaters and Administration men are struggling vigorously to make the Committee on Credentials report only the facts in each contested case to the Convention, leaving the decision to a direct vote; but they can hardly succeed in this.

Roger A. Pryor is here, working against Senator Mason's effort to make Virginia join the Seceders.

The exhibition of ill-temper and weakness made by Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, this afternoon, caused great amusement, although it was really deplorable. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was also a good deal laughed at, and Col. Flournoy, of Arkansas, was cheered to the echo on his appearance.

PROSPECT OF HARMONY.

Everything now will be done by Caucus and Conference Committees, and it would seem that a better feeling than heretofore prevails in favor of harmonious action, and abiding by the decisions of the Convention. The moderate Southern States say that if things are done fairly, they will support the nominee irrespective of personal prejudice or preference. There are many, however, and good judges, who see nothing before the Democratic party but a split, and two candidates. The Editor of the *Constitution*, Mr. Browne, is here, and declares, either for himself or his employers, that "Douglas never shall be President."

There is a strong undercurrent of talk for Judge Nelson, but the Fire Eaters at the Gilmor House talk actively for Dickinson on the stoop and in the bar-rooms. They do not mention the name of any Southern candidate, though they are resolved to nominate Mr. Lane, or Messrs. Breckinridge and Davis.

The New-York delegation appears stronger for Douglas to-day than ever, though anxious to postpone matters as long as possible, in order to soothe the moderate Southern States and break down the *prestige* of the Secessionists, by showing their anxiety to be received back when the final push comes. They will face the music breast to breast with Illinois.

These are the present appearances, faithfully reported, but it must be remembered that "white men are very uncertain." The outside pressure is strong for Douglas, but it has no effect. One of his friends, more eager than discreet, was for calling a mass meeting to-morrow night, and giving him the nomination by popular acclamation, with Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, or Alex. H. Stevens, of Georgia, as Vice-President. The matter was squelched as soon as it was reported to the leading Douglas men. To-morrow will certainly decide the complexion and future proportions of this protracted fight.

For the Associated Press.

SECOND DAY.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 19.

The Convention was called to order soon after 10 o'clock.

The Theatre was well filled, but not crowded.

The day was dark and gloomy, and the appearance of the inside of the theatre was improved by its brilliant lighting with gas.

On motion of Mr. Ludlow, of New-York, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The question pending being on ordering the previous question on the several motions respecting the admission of delegates.

Mr. Church, of New-York, asked consent to make a proposition to the Convention calculated to harmonize the pending motions, and to arrange in a friendly manner the question of the admission of delegates.

Cries of "Hear him, hear him," and unanimous consent was given.

Mr. Church continued. On consultation with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gilmore,) an arrangement had been agreed on, honorable to both parties, which he hoped would meet the concurrence of the Convention. It was proposed that Mr. Gilmore should withdraw his amendment, and that Mr. Chuch should withdraw the latter portion of his amendment, leaving only before the Convention that portion referring to the Committee on Credentials the claims of all delegates applying for seats in the Convention. [Applause, and cries of "Agreed, agreed."]

The President—The Chair would inform the gentleman from New-York, that as the call for the previous question has been seconded, the action he desires can only be reached by the gentleman refusing to order the previous question, or by unanimous consent to suspend the rules under which the Convention is acting.

Mr. Church—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention.

Cries of "Granted," "granted."

The President—The Chair will understand consent to be given to modify the resolution as proposed.

Mr. Gilmore—In pursuance of this agreement then, I now withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Church—And I withdraw the latter portion of my proposition, and offer as an amendment in its place the following:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention made vacant by the secession of the delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee, which is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to such seats.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, said a controversy existed in the Minnesota Delegation, and he desired to know if that, also, would be referred to the Committee.

Mr. Church understood that the resolution he had offered was already adopted by the Convention; if not, he hoped it would be allowed to be put without any embarrassment. Discussion had already been had, and to introduce other issues would only reopen it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane rose to a point of order. The Convention had agreed to allow Mr. Gilmore to withdraw his amendment and Mr. Church to modify his proposition. This having been done, the question must recur on ordering the previous question, which has already been called and seconded.

The President decided that such was the position of the question, and suggested that the Minnesota case would be decided by the Convention at the proper time. He explained the error he had made in stating yesterday that the proceedings of the Florida Convention had been placed officially in his hands The proceedings were only intended for his private information.

Mr. Church's modified resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Penny, of Delaware, had consent to explain that the application of his colleague, Mr. Saulsbury, yesterday for the admission of delegates to the floor had been only intended to apply to those delegates who remained with the Convention at Charleston, and not to the seceders.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till 5 P. M.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, said that some contest existed over a seat in the Massachusetts delegation which had better be settled at once.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and after some debate B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, explained that he had been absent from the Charleston Convention, and had appointed a substitute. He now reclaimed his seat, but his substitute believed he had a right to retain it.

After discussion this case, together with those in the Arkansas and Minnesota delegations, were referred to the Committee.

The following changes were then made in the Committee on Credentials: Bentley, of Delaware, in place of Stout; Murrell, of Kentucky, in place of Wood, and D. S. Gregory, of California, in place of Dudley.

Mr. Phillips then renewed his motion for a recess till 5 o'clock.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, demanded a vote by States, and the Convention, by a vote of 185 to 66, agreed to adjourn until 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at 5 P. M.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, desired to know whether members of this Convention are to be excluded from this hall by police. If so, so help me God, I will not submit to such an outrage. I have my commission here, and if it is not my passport to this Convention, I will not retain my seat here. [Laughter.] You have no right to keep train-bands at the door, to prevent members entering the hall. The tickets have been changed since the morning session.

Mr. Stetson, of New-York, had been similarly treated at the door, but did not think it was any reason for a secession from the Convention or dissolution of the Union. [Laughter.] Some of the officers have neglected their duty, and that is all I have to complain of.

Mr. King, Missouri, called the attention of the President to the fact that a portion of the delegates from Georgia did not secede from this Convention, and the question should be submitted to the Committee on Credentials as to the rights of the non-seceding delegates of Georgia.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, did not think any new business could now be introduced to the Convention until the report of the Committee on Credentials was received, and he understood that the Committee would not be prepared to report until to-morrow morning. He, therefore, moved that the Convention now adjourn.

At the request of the President Mr. Stewart suspended the motion for a few moments.

The President stated that the system of organization was adopted at Charleston which required the delegates to obtain tickets to secure admission and seats in the Convention. This system was followed out here. It was absolutely necessary to adopt such a regulation in order to prevent the seats of members from being occupied by those not belonging to the Convention. What could have resulted but confusion if gentlemen should be admitted without restriction to the hall? The hall would be filled with strangers. It had been found necessary this morning to change the tickets of the delegates. The gentleman from Virginia, in making such a solemn appeal to the country, was only appealing against a necessary regulation. If the Convention will adopt some other plan to regulate the Convention it will be most acceptable to the Chair, for it will save him from the most arduous and unpleasant of his duties.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Randall rose, but the latter obtained the floor, and called upon the Convention not to cast any undue reflections upon the officers of the Convention.

A delegate said that he had been at the door when Mr. Fisher endeavored to get in, and had pledged his honor that he was a member of the Convention, but the officers had refused to admit him, and rudely thrust him back.

Mr. Fisher desired to make a statement.

The President—The Chair reminds the gentleman that he is not in order.

Mr. Fisher—I had the floor and did not yield it.

The President—If the gentleman did not yield the floor, at least several gentlemen have taken the floor since he spoke, and one has made a motion to adjourn, which is in order. [Laughter.]

Capt. Rynders, of New-York—I rise to a point of order. The motion to adjourn is not in order if the gentleman from Michigan has got the floor. [Loud laughter.]

The President read a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, stating that the Committee would not be ready to report to-night, and begging the Convention to continue its session during the evening. [Loud laughter.]

The President explained that the intention of the writer was evidently to ask that the Committee might continue its session during the evening.

Loud cries were here made for Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, during which a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the adjournment of the Convention, the theatre being well filled, calls were made for several speakers, amongst others for Capt. Rynders, who declined speaking, as the gentleman from Virginia (Fisher) might claim the floor.

An old gentleman named Worth, of Mississippi, not a delegate, volunteered a speech, and for some time amused the audience by whimsical remarks. He attributed the present difficulties to the fact that no man had taken part in the Convention who had not been for twenty-five years a defamer of General Jackson. There was Cushing, the President, who had been a defamer and an opponent of the principles of Jackson, until he (Cushing) turned a traitor to his party. Then there was Josiah Randall, an inveterate old sinner against Jackson, addressing a leading speech to the Convention. He continued to denounce Douglas and his supporters until the audience getting weary stopped his talk.

No other speaker answering to the call of the audience, the meeting dispersed.

PENCIL SKETCHES IN CONVENTION.

The General Aspect of Affairs—Scenes of the First Day's Session.

Outside Meetings—A Slave-trade Speech—The Telegraph and Express.

From Our Own Correspondent.

At seven minutes past 11 o'clock, Gen. Cushing rapped three vigorous raps with his gavel on the desk, and the Convention came to order. When the roll was called, the names of the seceding States were omitted, and many of the others were not present, owing to a misunderstanding concerning the hour of meeting.

THE FIRST SCENE

of the Convention occurred between Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Gen. Cushing. The Honorable Senator had just arrived from Washington, and, from the effects of the journey or something else, was exceedingly nervous and fidgetty. He complained that his State, being a little State, was neglected, and, in a very theatrical manner, demanded immediate admission for his noble State. Gen. Cushing very easily quieted him, in his peculiarly sarcastic manner, and showed clearly that if the Senator had not received his tickets, it was his own fault.

CUSHING'S OPENING SPEECH

was a fine effort and produced marked effect. After disposing of the business matter before him, he begged the indulgence of the Convention, while he stated his views of the present condition of the Democratic Party and its opponents. Referring to the Republican and Old Gentleman's Party, he emphatically termed them all traitors, enemies of the Democracy and enemies of the Constitution. This was received with cheers and loud applause.

The audience was disposed to be demonstrative, and at all times expressed their approbation or otherwise in the most enthusiastic and significant manner.

As at Charleston, so here,

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

for the Press are extremely limited, and poorly arranged. The Convention sits in the Front-street Theatre, which bears a strong resemblance to Niblo's Garden. The parquet has been floored over, making it and the stage on a level.

The seats of the President and Vice-Presidents are at the back of the stage, and the Secretaries sit in front of them on a less elevated platform. On the floor of the stage, immediately in front of the Secretaries in a circular row, sit the reporters, each one having a little wooden table at which he writes. There are only about forty tables and the vast crowd of reporters, hangers on and outsiders are entirely excluded from the floor. The New-York papers are of course well provided for, but it required all the tact and energy of that wiry crowd to get in. We called, all of us, about twenty times to get our tickets but they were never ready. Finally the Reading Clerk, Mr. A. Perrin, came to our rescue, and through his kind aid we secured one of the best seats in the hall.

THE SECOND SCENE

occurred when Mr. Church's motion to bind all delegates to the support of the nominee of the Convention was read. Clouds of dust rose from the delegates' floor, and rising to the galleries, mingled with other clouds, which nearly filled the hall; the shouting and applause was outrageously noisy, and for a long time interrupted the proceedings of the House; whereupon the President angrily rapped, *rapped*, RAPPED, called "Order, *order*, ORDER," and grew in the face red, *red*, REDDER. Silence being restored, he delivered an oration on the propriety of keeping order in the galleries, and the impropriety of being disorderly. Each branch of the subject was in turn presented, argued, elaborated and settled, and then the people in the galleries were admonished that if they didn't behave themselves, they would be cleaned out in the quickest time possible.

THE THIRD SCENE

occurred, when, during a parliamentary fight, Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, appealed to the Convention for an opportunity to speak. He wanted fair play and a chance to urge it. Inasmuch as he was entirely out of order, his speech was nipped in the early bud by loud cries of "No, no." It being evident that the Convention did not wish to hear him, Mr. Fisher, with a dreadfully solemn visage, stood upon his chair, shook his head and waved his hand. Said he, "Is Virginnia's voice to be stifled here? If the silence of Virginnia *is* to be constrained, then let Virginnia here state that Virginnia's silence may be considered ominous—aye, very ominous," and down he sat. Whereupon the Convention indulged in a series of horse laughs, and Russel was forgotten. "Old Virginny neber tires" of making a sensation, but it has got to be so common now-a-days for Virginia to talk bunkum that her ancient influence is on the wane.

THE FOURTH SCENE

transpired, when the Minnesota Delegates had a nice little family jar, as to how their votes should be cast. The Chairman decided that the majority should be permitted to cast the whole vote; this was objected to by others. With consent of the Convention, they then proceeded to ventilate each others positions, as each party stated facts diametrically opposeing each other, and as much personal bitterness was manifested, the scene became at once interesting and exciting. At one time it looked squally and prospects for a row were good. Finally a compromise was effected and the question was postponed for future settlement.

All the

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION

are the same as at Charleston. The President is Caleb Cushing. The Reading Clerk is E. O. Perrin, of Tennessee. The Sergeant-at-Arms is Felix McCloskey, of Brooklyn. He has a large number of assistants who keep good order and aid us all very much. There are about twenty little boys acting as pages who carry messages, letters and dispatches, and make themselves generally useful. In fact, all the subordinate arrangements are good. The Telegraph Company have connected wires with the Hall, thereby saving us many a long and weary step.

The box row of the theatre is appropriated to

THE LADIES.

As yet, they have not so generally availed themselves of their privileges as did their sisters at Charleston and Chicago. The ladies of Charleston are entitled to the palm of beauty, grace, and richness of attire, but the Baltimore girls exhibit better taste in the selection and arrangement of dress and general outside riggaments.

THE FIFTH SCENE

occurred when Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, having obtained the floor, proceeded to deliver his speech in favor of admitting the seceders without condition. Mr. Randall is a little man about sixty years of age. He was dressed in a new black dress coat, white vest and pants. Having struggled very hard all through the Charleston Convention to get off a speech, and having been repeatedly choked down by his co-delegates and others, he naturally became somewhat excited and very nervous. Standing in his chair, he teetered first one way and then another, pursed up his mouth and knitted his brows. Finally, silence being restored, he proceeded, pump-handley, to eject his remarks. How strange it is that proselytes, whether to a religious or political faith, are so much more eager in its support than those who have been born and brought up therein. Mr. Randal out-Heroded Herod, in his eagerness to conciliate, accommodate and toady to the South. As a natural sequence the Southern members enthusiastically applauded him, and frantically urged him on, and when several members, having become disgusted by the fulsomeness of his Southern adulation, expressed themselves by hissing, one of the Virginians jumped up in his chair, as if he had been a puppet on a string, and in the customary slang, style, and bunkum of his class, vowed a fearful vow that, if the "Cheer" didn't keep order, he'd be something or other if he didn't do it himself. Mr. Randall having expressed himself patriotically to live or die, sink or swim, and to stand by this glorious Union right or wrong, sat down on his handkerchief and wiped his face vigorously with his spotted chair.

The debate that followed was very bitter, and stirred up great ill-feeling amongst all parties. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was replying in sentences of taunting and sarcastic bitterness to Mr. Randall, and at one time was greeted with most tremendous applause. This was the signal for

THE SIXTH SCENE.

Delegates from all the Anti-Douglas benches popped up in quick succession, demanding that the galleries be instantly cleared. Mr. Cushing commenced to say, in his delightfully roundabout way, that he would comply with the demand, when Montgomery, who is a man of giant form, large chest, and immense muscular development, thundered out his modest opinion that, if the people in the galleries were allowed to applaud Southern sentiments, he should INSIST upon their privilege being equally great when Union sentiments were being uttered. Then, although Cushing called to him to stop, and although he was constantly interrupted by Southern opponents, he kept straight on, and finally succeeded, by mere force of strong lungs and competent brass, in keeping his ground and defeating his antagonists. He was followed by

HON. GEORGE B. LORING,

of Salem, Mass. Mr. Loring made a very long, very able, very ingenious, very disingenuous, very anti-Northern and anti-Douglas speech, in which he advocated the immediate admission of the Seceders, without trammel or pledge of any kind. "His first impulse," he said, "was to open his arms wide to receive his returning brothers—to meet them with hot haste, and to thank them gratefully [great Heavens!] for deigning to return." Can sycophancy go down deeper into dirtier mire than this? When he asked the delegates if they would be willing to be bound by the action of this Convention, he received as answer a perfect outburst of yes, yes, yes, all over the Hall, which for a moment staggered him and somewhat marred the effect of his well turned period. Mark this. If an Administration man gets the nomination, and if said Administration man is elected, then Georgie will be made Collecter of the Port of Boston, as a reward for his speech,—so he shall!

Time and space fail me, or I could recount a score of rencontres between the rival cohorts, a score of "scenes" which would disgrace any body of uncivilized people, and make the honest blush of shame mantle on the cheek of every old-time Democrat. But I must hasten on, and will close with a brief account of

THE RIVAL MEETINGS

held in Battle-square, opposite the Gilmor House. Placards had been posted all over the city, announcing the fact that a Douglas demonstration would be held last evening at the place above designated. At the appointed hour, some five thousand men, women and children had gathered there. After the music from the band, Messrs. Claiborne, Johnson, Gordon, King, and others, addressed the crowd at great length, from the steps of Reverdy Johnson's house, which adjoins the Gilmor.

The crowd being very great, extended far below the Gilmor House, which is the head-quarters of Yancey and his set. They soon began to call for Yancey, and after it had continued thus for some time, Judge Meek, of Alabama, made his appearance and a speech. He was followed by Yancey, Barry, and others. The crowd soon divided, one part listening to the Douglas speaker, and the other to his opponent. The eloquence of the speaker determined the size of his audience, or rather the power and volume of his voice settled the question as to who should have the larger part of the crowd. Mr. Gordon repeated his

SLAVE-TRADE SPEECH,

which was first given at Charleston He couldn't for the life of him, see the difference between buying a nigger in Virginia, and buying a nigger in Africa, except that in one instance one had to pay $1,500, and in the other $50; and yet, said he, we are constitutional in one act, and worthy of hanging for the other. He didn't believe in this state of things, and elaborately argued in favor of a reopening of the African Slave-trade. The bare-faced impudence of his suggestions, his splendid voice and devil-may-care style, drew the crowd completely away from the seceding stand, and he was certainly the "man of the hour." The meetings were kept up with great spirit, and at 12½ o'clock at night, while writing in my room, the clear, bell-like voice of the misguided Yancey rolled up from the street and filled my room (in the sixteenth story of the Gilmor) with its beautifully spoken sentences and delightful eloquence.

The Times of yesterday, much to my surprise, contained no "special dispatch from Baltimore." A dispatch of more than a column's length was left by my associate at the Telegraph office in good season, and although matter which was left *later* appeared in the *Tribune* and the *Herald*, his dispatch was not handed you in time for publication. Such occurrences are of too frequent happening, and the severest censure should be applied to the offending party. [The dispatch in question was left at the Telegraph office in Baltimore at 7½ o'clock P. M. It reached the Times Office a little before 3 o'clock the next morning. Operators in the Telegraph offices, at each end of the line, are paid one dollar an hour for waiting after 10 o'clock. It is much more profitable to them than to us to have our dispatches delayed.—Ed. Times.]

The Adams Express Company has, with its usual thoughtfulness, tendered its services free of charge to the members of the Press. A messenger is in waiting at the Convention for our communications, and they are faithfully carried to any part of the United States, safely, expeditiously and freely.

The Convention meets in five minutes, and your uncle must close. HOWARD.

Letter from Mayor Wood—He denies the Report that he has Denounced the Seceders.

New-York, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no foundation for the statements in the daily Press of to-day that I have written a letter favoring the nomination of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, or that I have condemned the secession of the Southern States from the Charleston Convention.

I have written no such letter and expressed no opinion contradicting my well known position on these subjects. My position has not in the least altered from what it was when I attended the Charleston Convention. I am in favor of the restoration of peace to our troubled counsels—of a clear and unequivocal declaration of the rights of the South to take its property into the Territories, and to be protected there in those rights, and of the nomination of a candidate who will command the support of the National Democracy in every State.

If, however, the Convention now in session at Baltimore shall agree upon a platform and a candidate not altogether in keeping with my own views, I shall, nevertheless, deem it the duty of every lover of his country to rally to the support of its proceedings.

The danger of Republican success growing out of our divisions, is too imminent for any Democrat to allow his individual preferences to interfere with the success of the Democratic Party at this critical juncture in the affairs of the country.

Very respectfully yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

Letter from Mr. Baldwin.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 19.

The following letter from Mr. Baldwin, of Syracuse, is published:

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 19.

C. C. Fulton, Esq.: I avail myself of the first moment's leisure since my arrival in this City to request you to correct some errors in relation to myself, occasioned by the mistakes of your reporter of the proceedings of the late Convention in Richmond.

First—I am made to say "that I could not well see how the Union could be dissolved," whereas I said exactly the reverse.

Second—When first called to order amidst most vociferous cries of "Go on! go on!" I refused to go on, saying that "I am here by the courtesy of the Convention, and I will not abuse that courtesy by going on if there is a single member objecting to it;" and there being no objection made, I supposed, and had a right to suppose, that none existed, and the cries "Go on! go on!" being continued and increased, I resumed my remarks at the point where I had been broken off, by the unanimous request, as supposed of the Convention, and when called to order, I instantly took my seat. All this being suppressed in your report of the proceedings, put an entirely different face on the whole subject. Of the desire of the Convention to suppress the debate, I know nothing, nor could I have been induced, knowingly, to violate the courtesy due to the occasion. Will you do me the favor to correct the error through the same means and channels it was committed? A. BALDWIN.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, Withdraws.

Washington City, June 18, 1860.

Gen. Samuel Milligan—*Dear Sir:* Whilst deeply thankful to you and your associate delegates in the National Convention for your support of my name as a candidate for the Presidency, indorsing and reflecting therein the honor done me by the State Convention of the Democracy of Tennessee, an honor and distinction given my name by the people whom I have served, and whose confidence is worthy of the best efforts and highest ambition of any man, yet in this hour of peril to the harmony and integrity of the Democratic party—in this hour of serious apprehension for the future welfare and perpetuity of our Government—I cannot and will not suffer my name to add to the difficulties and embarrassment of my friends. I feel that it is incumbent upon you, upon me, that everything that can honorably and consistently be done should be done by us to secure unity and harmony of action, to the end that correct principles may be maintained, the preservation of the only national organization remaining continued, and, above all, that the Union, with the blessings, guarantees, and protection of its Constitution, perpetuated forever.

That the Tennessee Delegation may so act, and that in no contingency they may find themselves embarrassed by the action of our State in regard to myself, I desire through you to request that they will not present my name to the Convention at Baltimore, and to each of them tender my regards. I have the honor to, &c., ANDREW JOHNSON.

John Farrell was, on the 14th, tried by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Troy, on a charge of highway robbery, and having been found guilty was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He was recommitted to jail, and about 7 o'clock the same evening, Morgan Upham, the turnkey, who was sitting on the front steps of the building, heard a great noise up the stairs, and some of the prisoners shouting through the gratings that Farrell had killed himself. Mr. Upham went up at once, and found Farrell lying on the bed in his room, with a razor in his hand, and a gash in his throat. The officer said, "What have you been doing, Farrell?" The latter was quite conscious, and replied, "I have been killing myself. My sentence was wrong. I would have gone for three years, but ten years is too much." Medical aid was immediately summoned, and at last accounts it was thought probable that the unfortunate man would recover.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Letter from Edward Bates.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS SOLLLY—THE DEMOCRATS HAVE STAKED THEIR EXISTENCE ON THE CONTINUANCE OF NEGRO SLAVERY—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BE SUPPORTED.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 19.

The *Democrat*, to-morrow, will contain Judge Bates' letter in support of the Chicago nominee. After disclaiming that he feels the least pique or dissatisfaction at not being nominated himself, he says that it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter. The Democratic Party, he says, has merged its existence in the one idea of Negro Slavery, and is wholly sectional. It has in various instances endangered the equality of coördinate branches of the Government, and attempted to degrade the Judiciary by striving to make a passive register of party decrees. In most, if not all things, he considers the Republican Party the opposite of the Democratic, and therefore entitled to his support, and this would be a sufficient reason for his supporting any man whom the Republican Party might put forward, if he had not other good reasons for supporting Mr. Lincoln. The Union Party he considers too weak to elect any candidate or establish any principle. He says he has known Mr. Lincoln for more than twenty years, and that he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage, morals and amiability; that he has talents, and he will use them to the best advantage. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and well able to sustain himself, and advance the cause against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used; that, in brief, he considers him a sound, safe, national man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, and that for the good of the whole country, he hopes he may be elected. The letter is very able, and has given great satisfaction to such of his Republican friends as have seen it.

Later from the Plains.

CONTINUATION OF INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—MINING ACTIVE AT PIKE'S PEAK, &C.

St. Josephs, Tuesday, June 19.

The Pony Express from Camp Floyd arrived at noon to-day, on time.

The Indian troubles in Western Utah have not yet been adjusted.

The Westward Express left here on Saturday night, and will continue to do so every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Pike's Peak Express furnishes the following items of news, under Denver City date of June 11:

Gulch mining in Gregory and the vicinity is actively prosecuted, but few are realizing their anticipations or taking out much more than their expenses. Some of the lead claims, containing no paying dirt, are pretty much abandoned for the present, miners desiring to realize immediately. There is quartz enough now out to supply not only all the mills at present in operation, but all those on the road, for the next six months. The rainy season has commenced unexpectedly early in the mountains, finding the miners unprepared with shelter. Timber for the construction of mills is scarce. Large numbers of emigrants are both arriving at and departing from the mining regions. Five hundred friendly Indians are on the South Park. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are about sending out a war party against the Utes, leaving their families and horses near Denver City. There is very little improvement in business in this city.

The Delaware Bridge Case.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Chancellor this morning gave an opinion in the Delaware Bridge case, affecting in some degree exclusive grants. The Trenton Delaware Bridge Company claimed the exclusive right to bridge the Delaware three miles above and three miles below their present bridge. This grant was alone granted by New-Jersey. The question came up on an application to grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the Trenton City Bridge Company from erecting a bridge across the Delaware. The Chancellor denied the injunction. The grant by the Legislature of New-Jersey of exclusive franchise was invalid, and inoperative for want of concurrent jurisdiction provided for in the agreement between the two States, made in 1783. New-Jersey had no right to give any such franchise, and no covenant to refuse the right to build a bridge without the consent of Pennsylvania.

The Bark White Cloud.

Boston, Tuesday, June 19.

Returned Bark *Trinity*, Leask, hence May 29, for Galveston. June 4, lat. 35° 46′, lon. 67° 43′, fell in with bark *White Cloud*, Ray, from New-York, for Cadiz, dismasted and full of water, having been knocked down in a gale on the 29th of May. The *Trinity*, in attempting to beat to windward of the wreck, in order to save the crew on board, missed stays and struck the *White Cloud* amidships, carrying away the *Trinity's* head spars, and causing her to leak 600 strokes ℔ hour. At 10 A. M., on the 5th, the *Trinity* succeeded in saving the crew and Captain of the *White Cloud*, and brought them to this port.

From the Brazos.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Arizona* brings Brazos advices of the 15th, and $94,000 in specie.

Steamship *Habana* has arrived from Havana 15th inst.

The Case of Harden.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Court of Pardons will meet to-morrow, and hear the application of Jacob S. Harden for a commutation of his sentence to death to imprisonment for life. Harden's father and friends are here.

Murder and Suicide.

Boston, Tuesday, June 19.

In Lowell, to-day, Bryant Moore, shoemaker, aged about 45, shot his wife, and then shot himself. Both are dead. The cause of the act was jealousy.

The Turf at Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Tuesday, June 19.

In the race to-day on the Woodland Course, between colts, best three in five, stakes $4,000, *Silverheels* distanced *Memberio Chief* in the first heat. Time, 2:55½.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Cleveland, Tuesday, June 19.

J. N. McCullough has been appointed Receiver of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 19.

The steam saw-mill of Cameron, Story & Malone, situated in Storrs Township, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000. Insurance, $4,000.

Election of a Chief Engineer in Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, June 19.

The election of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, took place to-night. James McQuade, ex-Chief, was elected by forty-five majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

Flour firmer, with a good demand; sales 16,000 bbls., at $4 25 for fine; $4 87½@$5 for extra State; $5@$5 25 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 37½@$5 62½ for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 87½@$6 50 for double extras. Wheat in fair demand, and advanced 1c.@3c.; sales 20,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 10; 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 15. Corn in good demand, and advanced 1c.; sales 40,000 bushels, at 53½c. for Toledo; 53½c.@54½c. for No. 1 Illinois. Oats nominal, at 20c. *Canal Freights* steady at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*, 2,000 bbls. Flour; 91,000 bush. Wheat; 126,000 bush. Corn; 26,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*, 16,000 bush. Wheat; 21,000 bush. Corn.

Oswego, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged, at $5@$5 25 for Common to Extra State; at $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra City Brands. Wheat market better; sales 6,000 bushels Red Indiana, at $1 22½; 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 12½; 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, on private terms. Corn dull; sales 8,000 bushels Illinois, at 56½c. Other Grains nominal. Canal Freights steady, at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 2,300 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour; 19,300 bushels Wheat; 11,400 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 19.

Breadstuffs closed generally active. Flour at $5 50 for superfine. Wheat firm; sales 3,000 bushels red, at $1 28@$1 33; white at $1 38@$1 45. Corn buoyant; sales 2,000 bushels at 68c. Provisions firm. Whisky firm, at 21c.@22c.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Washington.

MAILS TWO DAYS LATER.

Interesting Details of Garibaldi's Expedition.

GENERAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We announced in a postscript to the Times of yesterday morning the arrival of the *City of Washington*, but were unable, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, to give any details of her intelligence. She brings no later news than had been received by the *Bohemian*, at Father Point: but our correspondence and exchanges contain various details of considerable interest and importance. We present copious extracts below:

THE GARIBALDI EXPEDITION.

Interesting Particulars of the Movements of Garibaldi—Journal of Events by Bixio—The Escapade of Lambianchi—Prospects of the Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Genoa, Saturday, June 2d, 1860.

I have a letter written by Bixio, the distinguished companion of Garibaldi, whose death has already been announced, which gives a chronological narrative of the successive incidents of the revolution. I sent the original to you in a hasty note yesterday,—below I give you a literal translation:—the letter is dated Misilmeri, May 26.

May 8th—Arrival and departure from Talamone for ammunition and coal. 11th—Arrival and departure from S. Stefano for coal. Arrival at Marsala, and landing with all and every thing—ammunition and four pieces of artillery. 12th—Encampment at Gran Pancardo, near Salemi. 13th—Encampment at Salemi, and concentration of insurrectional forces about 4,000. 15th—March and combat outside of Calatafimi, precisely at Monte di Pianto Romeno against 3,500 Neapolitans, commanded by Landi. We had 128 wounded, and 10 dead. [Here in a little side-note, to be cut off and shown to none, is written, "Of these, 86 wounded and 4 dead are Genoese. Masto's young brother is missing whether dead or taken prisoner we don't know."] We took a cannon and drove the Royalists from fine positions well defended—terrible positions. 16th—Landi abandons Calatafimi, which we occupy. Landi retreating, horribly mauled in Partenico and Borgetto by the insurgents. 17th—Departure for Alcamo. 18th—Departure for Partenico. The same day the march is continued along the plain of Renne in sight of Palermo. 19th—Continued rain. Encampment. 20th—March towards Pioppo to coax out the Royal forces from Monreale and manœuvre to draw off troops from Palermo. Partial success. In the night march to Parco. Pieces of artillery taken on men's shoulders through pouring rain and along horrible roads. 21st—In the morning arrived at Parco; Monreale surrounded; all ready to fling ourselves upon Palermo. 22d—The enemy concentrates heavy forces. Garibaldi tries again to allure forces from Palermo. 24th—Menacing attack of more than 10,000 men. Preparations of resistance in order to allure them on. Attack commenced. We, in order to lure them on, retire towards Corleone, and to plant them face to face with the artillery, we file off by another road and present ourselves before Palermo. 25th—Arrival at Manrico. The stratagem has succeeded; the Royalists are in front of the artillery near Corleone. In the evening march for Misilmeri; arrival at midnight—encampment, 25th. 26th—A great day. The wounded going on famously.

Another letter from the harbor of Palermo on the 27th, describes the attack of the city from the side of Bagheria by Garibaldi and La Masa, and asserts that between 7 and 8 P. M. the city was in his hands, the royalists bombarding the city from the port and from the fortress. The royal palace, still in the hands of the royalists, was to be attacked immediately. Garibaldi and his eldest boy, Minatti, were well. May 27th the anniversary of Garibaldi's splendid victory at Varese last year.

Our private letters—all brought by an American captain who went to visit Garibaldi's camp—confirm the news. One from Calatafimi on the 16th runs thus:

"Dear Brother: The combat has been hot and glorious, but has cost us dear. The Genoese Carabineiri have distinguished themselves—(this is the same corps that wrought such wonders last year). Borlando, Casaccia and Della Casa are slightly wounded, and some say Savi Antonio Masto has been elected chief of the Carabinieri."

Bertani meanwhile has dispatched a small steamer laden with arms to Sicily, and is working his life away in procuring means for more. La Farini continues waging an unkind and senseless war in order to impede the supplies. Bertani has replied in a very dignified letter to these disgraceful attacks, and proves beyond a doubt that he alone is intrusted by Garibaldi with his plans and programme, and asserts that he intends to second both to the uttermost. In other words, La Farini & Co., after having done their utmost to impede the Sicilian revolution, compelled now to cry "*Bravo*," are at work to hinder the Provinces of *terra firma* from following the Sicilian example. Garibaldi has left orders with Bertani to "*send the necessary aid to Sicily, and at the same time organize revolution in the Marches, Umbria, and Naples*," and Bertani obeys. He in one place, Mazzini in another, in perfect concord have laid their plans and the people, the masses, are awakening to respond. La Farini's vote for the sale of Nice for Garibaldi's birthplace has contributed not a little to diminish his influence. The last lines of Bertani's letter are worthy of note. You remember how, in my letters, I said, "There are moments when we fear that Garibaldi will give way, and we shall have to seek another chief." "For an entire month," writes Bertani, "I fought against a certain paralytic hesitation, which almost succeeded *in hindering the Sicilian expedition*, and I will combat as long as breath and brain remain to me to obtain aid to succor *all* who anywhere follow the generous path where Garibaldi leads the way towards Italy's salvation."

This is explicit. The time for hesitation is gone by. All Italy, save La Farini & Co., is resolved that Italy shall be won by Italian hands. Let Victor Emanuel be King of Italy say even the most radica of radicals, but not of a *portion*. He shall not halt—we will not let him tarry until the goal be reached.

Medici has returned from Turin. He was closeted all last night with Bertani. As yet I don't know the result, but there are ninety-nine chances out of ten that he will start soon. He has purchased a steamer, which is now lying near Marseilles. Six thousand volunteers are on the lists. He can only take 1,200. Fancy the anxiety to know who will be the chosen ones. As soon as Medici is off there, there is to be a third expedition, concerning which you shall know all as soon as it will be safe. Oh, we are in for it now! During the last fifteen months one has not felt any reality in the talk of Italian independence; but now one's blood tingles and one's pulses throb as in 1848; one delicious bit of popular initiative has set the wheels in motion; one feels it possible to live and see a united Italy.

A word about Lambianchi, whose queer escapade has been much misinterpreted by the papers. About the man himself I shall say little: Garibaldi *found* him on board the *Piemonte*, and left him at Talamone, where, as you know, the calls to insurrection in the Marches and Umbria were distributed. Lambianchi, as soon as Garibaldi had reëmbarked, announced that his mission was to collect followers and march on the Romagna. Three hundred soon placed themselves under his orders; sixty only were decently armed, a hundred had merely lances, and the remainder such weapons as they could find. Here they wandered for eleven days, and finally reached a little town—Grotte di S. Lorenzo—in the Papal States. Here Lambianchi marshaled his men in a [illegible] surrounding the town—no one knows why, nor does he seem to know himself—without sentinels or organization, and, were still, without provisions. His sole injunctions were that they should not enter the town; but hungry and athirst, some twenty, well armed with revolvers, disobeyed, and went in to see what they could find. Seven entered a café; the population, with whom no communication had been held, regarded them curiously but without enthusiasm; presently a squadron of Papal Carabinieri passed through the town on horseback. The seven rush out and fire, and the Carabinieri return the compliment; as soon as about *forty* have passed, the audacious lads, aided by the bystanders, formed a barricade with the tables, &c., from the *cafés*, and broke the ranks, protecting themselves with the; door fire away as long as powder and shot remained; the Carabinieri, with four dead and several wounded, retire, but a few moments after Col. Pimodan comes up—demands; parley and surrender. Pointing their revolvers, the youths replied, "This is our answer." The Colonel, little dreaming that they were unloaded, rode away. The fight was over. Meanwhile, the remaining thirteen who had entered the town were engaged with the forty carabinieri who had passed by the café first; they killed several and eight horses. One of their own number was slightly wounded, and another very seriously. Had Lambianchi's courage and common sense been equal to his rashness in leading these lads into an enemy's country, there is no doubt but that the eighty carabinieri would have been demolished, while their arms and horses would have strengthened the victors. But the chief remained mute outside the town, and after the strife was over led them back across the Tussan frontier. Bertani, the moment he heard of the freak, had dispatched a certain Fumigalli to Lambianchi, entreating not to compromise Garibaldi by any further madness, and thus render any future expedition impossible. Moreover, the Secretary of the Prince of Cariquano informed him that unless his men dispersed they would be arrested. Lambianchi yielded, and there is an end of this extraordinary freak, where one scarcely knows whether to admire most, the marvelous courage of the followers, or to blame the vain, presumptuous imbecility of Lambianchi, who doubtless fancied himself a second Garibaldi, but unluckily found that he had neither the capacity nor the ability of the great captain.

I shall now keep you regularly posted up in passing events, as we shall not leave Genoa save for the scene of action, and have all that is going on in any part of Italy but its centre.

The followers of Zambianchi are arrested, despite the *parole* given by the aide de-camp of the Prince of Carignano. I suppose the arrest is a mere formality.

M.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

THE VICTORIES OF GARIBALDI—FALL OF PALERMO—VIOLATION OF THE CAPITULATION.

From the London Times, June 5.

Garibaldi has gratified and almost outstripped public impatience. The preparation, the departure, the landing, the quick succession of decisive battles, and the surrender of the Royal army have followed each other almost as rapidly as telegraphs could tell them. We sit and see it all pass rapidly on, and clap our hands, growing impatient if the curtain should be let down between the acts. This guerilla chief, although now a great General, and the supreme leader of two millions of people, still makes war like a guerilla chief. That promptitude which success stamps as wisdom and which failure brands as rashness is, in his circumstances, the only chance of victory. With guns and forts, and trained armies, and regular Generals versed in the regular strategy of modern warfare as his enemies, with brave, ardent fellows, destitute of everything but stout hearts and strong limbs as his supporters, Garibaldi had to do all by dash, or not at all. He has done it. He has forced his way into Palermo, he has beaten the King's army, he has driven them into their forts, and he has obliged them to admit their inferiority by consenting to capitulate. Fast upon the intelligence that the capitulation had been completed, and that the 25,000 soldiers of the King's army were going forth under the pressure of the patriotic bands which had beaten and surrounded them, comes the news that *the capitulation had been broken*, that the forts and vessels have again opened fire upon the city, that the insurgents have resumed their arms and are swarming round the army, that the city is barricaded, and that amid the devastation which is going on *the troops are deserting, and even a Neapolitan General has gone over to the popular cause.* The procession of great events is rapid enough, but unhappily we have them as yet only in outline. Garibaldi is the hero for the present age, when steam and electricity have so spoilt us for enduring the tardiness of old tidings that we should, perhaps, if we got Cæsar's celebrated dispatch, quarrel with the comma which separates the *vidi* from the *vici*. But still, when we have quenched our thirst for news, we yearn for a long, quiet enjoyment of the details.

Unfortunately, Sicily is an island. What is still worse, Sicily is an island and the surrounding waters of which are in possession of a fleet hostile to the Sicilian cause. We cannot hope that the Neapolitan Government will be polite enough to forward the Sicilian accounts of those Royal victories which shine so gaudily in their official garb. That this rush of events is all chronicled and well described for us we are tolerably sure; but when these accounts will reach us it is impossible to guess, as from hour to hour we wait for them. Even, however, from the information before us now we can understand that the original positions of Garibaldi and the Neapolitan Generals are counterchanged. It is Gen. Lanza's position which is desperate, and it is Garibaldi's which is secure. It cannot be otherwise. Although we want details, the events speak for themselves. Lanza would never have proposed or consented to capitulate if he had any hope of maintaining his ground at Palermo. The order of the Court to remain and bombard the city is an order to remain and be destroyed. This may suit the selfish policy of the Neapolitan tyrant. He may prefer that his soldiers should be rather massacred, red-handed with the blood of his subjects, than return to Naples defeated and discouraged, to spread abroad in the King's own home dominions a practical contradiction of those fabled victories which had been posted up in the streets of Naples. Such a spectacle of defeat would have been, perhaps, an encouragement to revolt. Better that they should do what massacre they can and then perish, or better even that they should go over to the enemy, than come home and proclaim by their presence that Garibaldi is triumphant and the Bourbon power broken. Again, it is said that there were 4,000,000 scudi in the Treasury at Palermo. It is certain that there are in the forts arms and stores to equip all the youth of Sicily, and guns to make the harbor an uncomfortable anchorage for Neapolitan ships of war. Francis II. might well believe that, happen what might, nothing could be much worse for him than the capitulation which had been signed by Gen. Lanza. If, as we hear it said those 4,000,000 scudi were to be handed over to Garibaldi, subject to the rights of the King of Naples and to his orders as to the ultimate destination of them, there was not wanting that spice of irony which should give poignancy to this humiliating capitulation. Gen. Lanza might, perhaps, have said in his defence that he brought 25,000 men to surround the throne of his Sovereign, and to protect his continental dominions from the attack which was certainly impending. The King, however, does not seem to place much value upon these men. He evidently thinks that the army which could not or would not keep Garibaldi out of Sicily will either want the power or the will to keep him out of Naples.

We see in all this the despair and the distrust of a failing tyranny. His hope from his own army being evidently gone, the King of Naples reinstates himself now in mendicant fashion to those foreign Powers whose counsels he has so often rejected, and whose warnings he has treated with scorn. He hopes that those from whom he would endure no intercession on behalf of his tortured subjects will now interfere, when those subjects have righteously risen against his monstrous tyranny, and hold them in their grasp. He has applied to Austria, and it was surmised for a moment at Turin that Austria had moved down a body of 15,000 troops to create a diversion, or even to punish Piedmont for her connivance in this Sicilian expedition. Such consistency did the rumor obtain *that French regiments were marched to the point indicated. Their appearance called out the Austrians*, and the two rival uniforms stood once more face to face. Of course, the alarm was without foundation. Even Austria is not quite so mad as to fight in such a cause as this; but the prompt movement of the French troops shows how quickly any such enterprise would be met. We are not able to say what verbal comfort Austria may have afforded her ally, but she certainly is not prepared to sacrifice herself in order that he may pursue his career of cruelty and folly. Scared as he was, Francis II next applied to the Emperor of the French for an armed mediation. The telegraphic message found the Emperor at Lyons, and we are assured that it received an instant reply, to the effect that *any interference of France in this conflict was entirely out of the question.* The Bourbon, therefore, is left to his fate. Unless he can hold his own against Garibaldi and the people he has so justly incensed, there is none to help him.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN PALERMO—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

From the Daily News.

Genoa, Wednesday, May 30.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the patriotic feelings of the Genoese were gratified by the news that an official telegram had been received from Cagliari, by Count Forno, the Governor-General of this city, announcing that Garibaldi had entered Palermo, and that part of its population had risen against the royal troops. This telegram had been sent by Capt. D'Aste, of the Sardinian Navy, who had left the Sicilian capital whilst the roar of canon and the rattling of musketry were still going on. From what I can gather from Sicilian refugees and citizens of this town, it seems that the storming of Palermo was begun by Garibaldi at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Italian leader having concentrated all the forces he had at his disposal on the northern side of the city during the preceding night, he boldly attacked the town at a place called Peperito, which runs on the left-hand side of the royal palace. Although Gen. Lanza had placed a strong body of troops to defend that important position, *it was carried by Garibaldi's troops, after a tremendous struggle of two hours.* Peperito once in the power of Garibaldi, the population of Palermo, which crowds the lanes and streets of that locality, rose to a man, and began to throw flower-pots, stones, furniture, anything they could lay hold of, upon the retiring columns of the Neapolitans. The royal vessels then opened their fire upon the town, and a shower of shells began to fly over it, a shower which lasted more than eight hours. The bombardment did not, however, produce any great effect on the population, and when the Sardinian steamer left Palermo three Neapolitan regiments had determined to join the ranks of the insurgents. It seems that Col. Sirtori, the chief of Garibaldi's staff, was severely wounded in the bloody engagement of the 16th, and this is considered a great loss; for Col. Sirtori, and poor Col. Nino Bixio, whose death is now confirmed, were the two best officers of Garibaldi's army.

A letter, dated Naples, Monday, which appears in the *Morning Star*, gives the following details, which seem doubtful and incoherent, and must be received with caution:

"This is news received from persons on board of two steamers of the Royal marine, who left Palermo yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, tugging some sailing ships, filled with wounded, and who arrived this morning at the military port. I think it a necessary measure of precaution to state my source exactly. Well, then, this is the story: Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Landi is said to have left with 5,000 men and four pieces of artillery, in order to attack a battery planted by Col. Orsini on the esplanade of the little place called Petrulla, near Ragano, on the Turco road, between Cavini and Marsala. This cannot be quite correct, as I think—but I give it as I received it. The outposts of the insurgents were commanded, so runs the description of the soldiers, by a man who bore the countenance given in church paintings to Jesus Christ. I believe that the officer thus designated is Col. Sirtori, who, indeed, has some resemblance to the conventional traits given by the painters, from time immemorial, to our Saviour. *He permitted the Neapolitan column to approach his position very close and then charged them with the bayonet.* Only a few reports of guns were heard; then a frightful massacre took place—nothing but the bayonet and side arms being used. Sirtori's—or whoever the officer was—companions seem not to have amounted to more than 700 or 800. Gen. Lanza, informed of the engagement, drew out his whole army in the town, as well as outside the gates, but did not venture beyond the line of his intrenchments. Gen. Landi's force began at last to yield before the terrible impetus of the insurgents; but, while slowly withdrawing, nevertheless kept up the fight. The patriots, recklessly continuing their movements in advance, found themselves nearly enveloped by the Royal forces. Placed under the necessity to sacrifice these men, or to hasten the day of battle, which was believed in Palermo to be destined for a day or two later, Garibaldi seems to have thought it his duty to accept the latter alternative, and gave the order for a general advance on the whole line. This advance was met on the part of the Royalists by a terrible fire of artillery, which, however, seems not to have had a very deadly effect, from want of good gunners' practice. It was then 10 o'clock in the morning.

Here the narrative which is made to me of this eventful day becomes more confused. The following is the main substance of it: The further advance of the insurgents took place in two columns, in quick march, *Garibaldi himself marching at the head of one of these columns, on foot, with sword in hand.* Col. Orsini, with his few pieces of artillery, had in the meantime succeeded in dismounting some of the Royalist artillery; other pieces had been deserted by the frightened artillerymen, and were insufficiently attended to by the officers who had stuck to their posts. One company—the name given is Arrell, which is unknown to me—then seems to have mutinied, and to have nailed—not the guns, as they were ordered, but their officers—to the gun-carriages, where they were found by the advancing patriots. At last Garibaldi and his men carried the whole line of the outer intrenchments, and drove the King's forces back into the city.

The citizens of Palermo seeing the soldiers demoralized and beaten, then began to throw up barricades and attempted an insurrection, but the forts and the eight men-of-war began at once to shell the streets. The Consuls and Commanders of the foreign men-of-war in the roadstead, who had all assembled on board the *Hannibal*, Commander Admiral Mundy, opened a communication with Admiral Salazar, of the Neapolitan fleet, protesting against the bombardment. The result of the negotiations that took place was, that the bombardment was discontinued at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just when the *Amelia*, by which I have received these reports, left the port filled with wounded, who had been placed on board in a hurry, and without much attention to their suffering. At 6 o'clock the bombardment recommenced. The Commander of the *Amelia*, however, expresses the belief that it was not the city, but the position of Garibaldi's forces outside the gates, that formed the aim of the gunners. At 4 o'clock this portion was between the advanced redoubts thrown up by Gen. Lanza and the last houses of the city, whose gates had been closed, and whose streets had been barricaded. Gen. Lanza himself had taken up his position behind the barricades of the inner circle of the streets of Palermo, at Porta di Termanuova, near the Muolo, and near the old Campo Santo. His army was discouraged, and refused to renew the fight, which the infantry in the morning had kept up with much courage and spirit. Some officers had lost their lives in attempts to recall the soldiers to discipline. Desertions into Garibaldi's lines had taken place of officers as well as of soldiers.

This report, partly collected from the mouths of wounded and terrified men, may be incorrect in some details; but, in the main, I have reason to believe it to be in accordance with truth.

BARBARITY OF THE ROYAL TROOPS.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes a letter which a respectable family at Orleans has received from Palermo, confirming previous accounts of the barbarity with which the inhabitants were treated by the royal troops. The writer states that on May 22 Gen. Letizia went round the environs of the city with a troop of infantry and another of cavalry, sacked 26 houses belonging to persons supposed to favor the insurrection, and set fire to a number of others. Three churches were also sacked by them. "An English lady, the wife of a Sicilian, who is a functionary of the Neapolitan Government, on going to their country house a few days ago, found the gates torn down and the house plundered. Three Neapolitan soldiers were carrying off the last remains; one of them had two Cashmere shawls of hers under his arm. The writer gives an amusing anecdote. After an engagement at Calatascibetta, in which the King's soldiers were completely beaten and lost their cannon, the insurgents found on the field a dispatch of Gen. Letizia's to the Government, complaining that the cannon were too heavy, and that the mules could not draw them. The insurgents forwarded the dispatch with a postscript stating that the cannon suited *them* exactly, and that they meant to make good use of them.

From the Paris Patrie.

We have most serious news from Italy. *The struggle at Palermo recommenced yesterday.* The reason currently given for this event is the non-ratification by the Neapolitan Government of the capitulation agreed upon between Gen. Lanza and Garibaldi. Another version, which we mention with all reserve, is that the parties could not agree upon several important points, and particularly as to the claim of the Neapolitan General to retire with arms and baggage either to Naples or Messina. In this state of things the armistice expired, without the capitulation having been signed. Whatever may be the truth in other respects—and we must soon know—there is no doubt that fighting has recommenced, and is being carried on with equal energy on both sides. Garibaldi's volunteers, aided by the people, were constructing barricades in the centre of the town, to prevent the Neapolitan corps in the southern side from effecting a junction with the troops which occupy the strong places on the sea-coast. The steam-frigates *Parthenope* and *Amalfi*, of the royal Neapolitan Navy, were crossing their fire with that of the sea forts.

GARIBALDI'S JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS.

The following is the journal of Garibaldi's operations up to May 26:

May 8—Arrival and departure from Talamone for ammunition and coal.

May 9.—Arrival and departure from San Stefano for coal.

May 10.—Arrival and landing at Marsala, with all and everything, ammunition, and four pieces of artillery.

May 12.—Bivouac at Gran-Pancardo, near Salemi.

May 13 and 14.—Bivouac at Salemi; and concentration of insurrectional forces to the number of about 4,000.

May 15.—Advance and combat outside Calatafimi at Monte di Pianto-Romano, against 3,500 Neapolitans, under the orders of Landi. 128 wounded and 18 killed on our side. Capture of a mountain gun. The Royalists driven from five well-defended terrible positions.

May 16.—Landi abandons Calatafimi, which we occupy. Landi, in his retreat, is terribly cut up at Partenico and Borghetto by the insurgents.

May 17.—Departure for Alcamo.

May 18.—Departure for Partenico. On the same day the march is continued towards Palermo.

May 19.—Incessant rain. The troops bivouac.

May 20.—March on Popplo, to draw the royal forces from Monreale, and manœuvres to entice the troops out of Palermo. This partially succeeds. During the night march on Perrio. The artillery carried by hand, amidst torrents of rain, through horrible paths.

May 21.—In the morning arrived at Parco, return to Monreale, dispositions to march on Palermo.

May 22 and 23.—The enemy concentrates a large force; the General still wishes to get more troops away from Palermo.

May 24.—Threatening attack by a force of more than 10,000 men; dispositions of resistance to draw them on; commencement of attack; retreat on our side to draw them towards Corleone and bring them in range of our artillery, while, taking a flank movement, our troops could appear before Palermo.

May 25.—Arrival at Marnico. We succeed in drugging the Royalists opposite our artillery in the direction of Corleone. In the evening march on Misilmeri; arrival at midnight; bivouac.

May 25 and 26.—A great day! The wounded are doing well.

Misilmeri, 26th.

HOW THE NEWS FROM PALERMO WAS RECEIVED AT NAPLES.

From the London Daily News.

Naples, Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

Last night we had a demonstration, which was got up in consequence of news from Palermo. The crowds assembled in the Café Europa and the Toledo appeared to be in great agitation, and scarcely able to keep themselves from boiling over. About 200 persons, all all gentlemen, went from the *café* up the Toledo, shouting "*Viva Garibaldi! Viva Sicilia! Viva l'Italia!*" The officers of Huzzars and Marine, who were in front of the palace, ran in that direction, and, drawing their swords, followed the crowd to the street of Santa Brigida. Here there was a conflict. One of the officers had his head broken by a stick, whilst another cut a youth through the shoulder, and carried him off to the prefecture. The crowd separated immediately after they had uttered the cries. A tri-colored flag was taken into the Cafe Europa, which was taken possession of by the proprietor, and burnt as a precaution; but in the course of the evening both he and his waiters were arrested, and they say twenty-five persons in the *café*. Thus, you will perceive, we are going on charmingly. Whilst Palermo is being bombarded, the only thought of the Government here is, as it has been for many years, to defend its divine rights—*to trample on and destroy the people.* Guardsmen act as sbirri, and almost the only sights witnessed are the transport of cannon and powder through the streets, and the strengthening the fortifications. One other sight, however, I have just witnessed, which tells a tale of misery such as seldom meets the ear or eye. I drove down to the Mola, which is close to the arsenal; it was strewed with furniture in every direction—beds, tables, chairs, &c., and men were unloading one or two sailing vessels which had just come in from Palermo. Seated here and there on their boxes were many Sicilian women, watching the unloading. Some were silent, as if afraid to speak—others appeared half distracted. They had left Palermo on Sunday morning, probably at the very height of the bombardment. And so begins the second year of the reign of the young King "Bombardino." What a promise of happiness to his country, if he lives a long life and holds his throne! There is the same exodus from Messina and Syracuse.

SARDINIAN SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI—MUTUAL SUSPICIONS OF FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS—GARIBALDI DEMANDING ARMS IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

From the London Times.

Turin, Friday, June 1, 1860.

I hear, from what seems to me perfectly reliable authority, that a strong expedition, intended as a reinforcement to Garibaldi, will leave Genoa on Monday next, the 4th. I am told it will sail under the orders of Medici, the only man whose prudent counsels are said to influence the Liberator of Sicily. It is well known here that *enthusiasm for the national war in Sicily has seized many of the most gallant officers of the Sardinian Army* several of whom had yesterday an audience of the King to beg their discharge from their duty in the Royal corps. Among them was Trecori, a Lombard, highly distinguished for his bravery among the Chasseurs of Garibaldi in last Summer's campaign, and who had by his valor deserved the honor of being appointed aid-de-camp to His Majesty. The King used all his eloquence, and exhausted his proverbially winning manners to dissuade these enthusiasts from their hazardous enterprise; but he ended by *granting them the leave they asked*, and promised that on their return they should be welcomed back in the Sardinian Army with their present rank, and without loss of their rights of seniority.

From the same source I have been assured that some movements of the Austrians in the southern districts of the Mantuan territory, on the right bank of the Po, had caused a great and sudden alarm at Mirandola the night before last; and that in consequence *the French troops which still occupied Piacenza, and some of whom had lately been seen at Parma, had pushed forward eastwards along the river as far as Brescello.* On their own side the Austrians, construing these movements as an evidence of some hostile intention, had concentrated their forces on the border. Probably these demonstrations were merely the result of mutual suspicion and panic; but the Government here was greatly disturbed by these unexpected tidings, as they apprehended that Austria, roused by the imminent danger of her Neapolitan ally, might venture on a desperate onset in the Æmilia; not a likely contingency, wise people think, unless the Austrian rulers are altogether out of their senses, so long as 25,000 Frenchmen are still encamped in Lombardy.

As everything connected with Garibaldi's expedition must be treasured up in history, I may as well state a few particulars respecting the hero's sayings and doings at Telamone on the Tuscan coast. He landed Col. Turr, one of his most valued officers, who proceeded at once to the commander of the place, Giorgini, and said that Gen. Garibaldi was there on the King's service, and, *in the King's name*, required a certain amount of arms, ammunition, and other *matériel*, handing to him the paper in which those requisitions were specified. As Giorgini hesitated, Turr offered to take him into the presence of Garibaldi himself—an offer to which the other readily assented. He then soon found himself *tête-à-tête* with Garibaldi, who wore the uniform of a Sardinian General, and informed him that *he was in direct communication, not with the King's Government, but with the King himself*, and showed him a dispatch containing the diary of the expedition, on which the demands just conveyed by Turr to the same Giorgini were jotted down. "How, then," asked Garibaldi, dryly, "shall I write that my orders, issued in the King's name, were complied with?" Whereupon Giorgini, nothing loth, promised instant and implicit obedience, and in as short a time as could be found practicable the needful warlike stores were embarked. The commandant of the Tuscan division, to whom information was sent of all that had happened, ordered Giorgini to be arrested and subjected to a court-martial. Still, it is expected he will be leniently dealt with. Still, the doubt dwells in many men's minds whether the assertion of Garibaldi of a private understanding between himself and the good King Victor Emmanuel was a mere *alzata d'ingegno*, a mere "cram," allowable to him under the very peculiar circumstances, or whether he had, after all, the King's private warrant for what he did with such consummate assurance.

I need hardly translate for you the telegram No. 493, published by the Stefani agency, Turin, May 31, describing the final struggle between the Royal troops and the insurgents on the 27th inst. at Palermo. Count Cavour brought it himself, and read it to the members crowding the lobby of the Chamber. The telegraph was invented simply for the conveyance of quick lies; and we as yet have no positive proofs of the total evacuation of the Sicilian capital by the Neapolitan troops. That the whole isle is in insurrection there is no doubt, and that the fall of Palermo is merely a question of days or hours. On the 29th the King of Naples was forsaken by his Ministers, and was in blank terror, beating about for a "Liberal Cabinet." Fancy honest Liberals taking office under such a King and under such circumstances!

People of all ranks and parties here feel confident that the movement in either kingdom will be simply and strictly unitarian, and that in Naples, as well as in Sicily, Victor Emanuel will be unhesitatingly proclaimed. Together with Baron Belletti, the most conspicuous Neapolitans working here are Poerio, Caracciolo, Marchese di Betta, Saluzzo, Prince D'Equite, the Advocate De Simoni, Professor Imbriani, and all the other exiles of 1848.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of 20*l.*, sent to me as a contribution by some members of the Athenæum Club, London, for the Garibaldi fund, making up, with the remittances previously acknowledged, 103*l.* I have paid the whole into the hands of La Farina, who publishes a weekly list of subscribers in his journal, *Il Piccolo Corriere d'Italia.*

THE PAPAL STATES.

IRISH RECRUITS AGAINST LIBERTY IN ITALY—THE POPE'S IRISH RETAINERS.

Letters from the crusaders who have already arrived in Rome have reached Dublin, and are published in the ultramontane papers. One of them, bearing the signature of Edward Patrick Naughten, appears in the *Catholic Telegraph*, the weekly organ of Archbishop Cullen. The writer says:

"I arrived in Rome on Wednesday, after a delay of three days through being detained twenty-four hours in the Thames. Monsignor Talbot introduced us to His Holiness on Thursday. We kissed his foot and received his blessing. He presented us with a medal, with his likeness on one side; and on the other is the following inscription:

The Roman citizens dedicate this medal to
The Irishmen
Who came to Rome for the purpose of defending the
Rights of
The Roman Pontiff,
The Common Father of all.
And there was only one heart and one soul of all the
multitudes of the believers.
Pius IX.

We three are the first of the Irish Brigade, or Pope's Own, as our regiment is to be called, and we have had the distinguished honor of being presented to his Holiness. The sign upon our hats is to be the Papal arms, with the harp of Erin underneath. The uniform is to be green. We are to be a national regiment, and commanded by Irish officers only, of whom several in Ireland have volunteered their services.

We had an interview with the Minister of War this morning. He showed us a telegraphic despatch, saying that 1,000 Irishmen would be in Ancona, in two vessels, on Tuesday next. Monsignor Talbot told us that his Holiness would rather have one regiment of Irishmen than five of any other nation, because they would give their lives and their hearts freely in defence of the rights of the Vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter. We went next to the English college, and had a warm reception from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The students of both the Irish and this college are as enthusiastic in this holy cause as we are; some saying that they would like to be chaplain to our regiment, and others even private soldiers. The Italians are overjoyed at finding our nation coming forward to stand by the Pope, and the revolutionists dread one regiment of Irish more than twenty other regiments. We are irresistible. A great many of the Sardinian officers are against the annexation of the Pope's dominions to the King of Sardinia, and declare that if they are brought into the Romagna they will not fight against his Holiness. Since our arrival in Rome we have been well treated by the parties we had business with, and our hotel expense is paid by the Minister of War. We could stay another week in Rome if we wished, but we preferred not putting the Government to any more expense. The three of us leave for Ancona by diligence in the morning (six days' journey,) to join our regiment. As soon as our regiment is organized we are to remain in Rome. I think that our regiment is to be called 'The Knights of St. Patrick,' or 'The Pope's Own.'"

THE IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE—THEIR FOLLY AND PROBABLE FATE.

From the Times, June 5.

When we speak familiarly of the worst governed State in Europe every one knows that Rome is intended. When we talk of the people whose case until the present moment seemed the most hopeless, because the tyranny under which they suffered put down both body and soul, the thought of the Romans rises unbidden to the minds of all. With the priests at their backs and the French army in front, what could they do? The question of spiritual authority is quite beside the present discussion. When we speak of the Pope we speak of a temporal Sovereign, and, if he finds it impossible in practice to reconcile his spiritual pretensions with his duties as an earthly Prince, the inference is obvious enough. At any rate, *what have our Irish fellow-subjects to do with this matter?* Why should they stand between him and his subjects? The Pontifical States—go, and look at them!—are Ireland without an Ulster. There has not been a moment during the last sixty years, save during the short occupation of Rome by the Republican Party, when any Roman subject would not have expiated with loss of liberty, and probably of life, the mere suspicion of sedition and treason which we in this country have long been accustomed to look at merely as "Paddy's pretty ways." What would have been the fate of a Roman Daniel O'Connell?—or of a Roman editor of a Roman *Nation?*—or of the hero of a Roman Ballingarry, when the priests got the upper hand?

After all, our interest in the matter would be small indeed, save that we read with disgust the announcement that even a hundred Irishmen can be found capable of helping the Swiss mercenaries to butcher the unoffending subjects of the Pope. *We are well rid of such people, and their punishment is awaiting them at the place of their destination.* Many may go out, but few will come back to tell the tale of what happened to them while they were in the service of the Pope. Leaving apart the last bloody day of reckoning with an incensed people, these wretched Irish peasants will be astonished indeed when they come to compare their anticipations with the stern realities of Austrian discipline, for that is the discipline to which they will be subjected. They have yet to learn the meaning of that dire Roman fever, which prostrates the strength and debilitates the frame so speedily and effectually that in a few hours the strong man may lie at the mercy of a little child. They know not, as yet, but they speedily will know, what kind of paymaster the Pope has ever proved to those who have endeavored to serve him, saving to the priests. If these Irish mercenaries are not wanted when they arrive at the scene of action, they will be met by the indifference and contempt of their employers; if they are wanted, on the other hand, they will find themselves face to face with a people who have had the patience and forbearance to bide their time, and who will therefore have the resolution to take advantage of the golden opportunity when it is their own. Imagine the feelings of a Roman patriot at the head of an armed band coming upon a batch of foreigners of whom he knows nothing, but that they are not Romans nor even Italians; but men of foreign lineage and speech, who have hired themselves out at so much a day to do the bloody work of the priests! Help or sympathy from here, we would solemnly warn them, they need not expect. *Not a British trigger will be drawn nor a British remonstrance be uttered on their behalf, whatever may betide. They will have courted the vengeance of an incensed people; they must meet it in the hour of their extremity as best they may.* The last duty of the Imperial Government has been accomplished in warning them that they are guilty of an illegal act in taking service with a foreign Prince without the consent of their own Sovereign. If they choose, then, to go, let them leave our shores as outlaws, and know that henceforward their only claim for assistance attaches to the Government of Rome, and that the Government of Rome relies for its existence upon the arms of mercenaries like themselves. Matters are moving fast in the Italian Peninsula just now. What of territory remains to the Pope will soon be encompassed with a wall of fire and steel, and we shall soon know whether the mercenary or the patriot is the better man. Meanwhile, the three Irish volunteers who had set out as the advanced guard of the Legion have already arrived at Rome, and been received in the most condescending manner by the Pope. It has for some time past been the chief occupation of the old man's life to receive deputations of this kind, and he is perfectly prepared at any hour of the day or night with his blessing and his medal. The three Irish heroes appear to have been vastly gratified with these proofs of consideration and regard, although the blessing was such a one as was pronounced over Alva when he set out on his bloody pilgrimage to the Low Countries, and the medals were such as might have been presented to Alva's followers. How like, at times, a benediction is to a curse!

It is incredible that this Irish demonstration should proceed to any serious length, and the only active measures we would see adopted are that persons of intelligence and education in Ireland should explain to these wretched creatures what is the true character of the work in which they are invited to bear part: what is the position of the Roman Government with respect to its subjects; what Victor Emanuel is about in the North, and Garibaldi in the South of Italy; how the public opinion of Europe stands with reference to the matter; what are their own chances of receiving any pay or advantage in return for their services; what is the nature of the climate in which they will be called upon to serve, with a few suggestions as to the nature and meaning of the Roman fever; what they have to expect if the Roman Government should be able to continue the struggle for any time; and, finally, what their inevitable fate will be if the patriotic party should triumph. If any Irishman who has heard the truth upon all these points chooses to go and shed his blood in the Pope's cause, we are well rid of him. We trust he may meet with every facility for departure at the outports, and when he arrives at his destination receive exactly what he deserves.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Hamburg, Sunday, June 3, 1860.

It is feared that the disputes respecting the Hessian Constitution will aggravate the discord among the members of the German Confederation, whose union, in face of the dangers with which the country is menaced by France and Russia, is hourly becoming more urgent. To promote a more cordial understanding, *a meeting has been announced for the end of this month, at Baden Baden, between several German Princes and the Prince Regent of Prussia*, who will proceed to the rendezvous on the 10th instant, on his return from Königsberg, which city he is at present visiting, in order to open the new railway communicating with the line to Warsaw. Military preparations are continued on a large scale in all the German States.

Before his departure from Berlin, Lord Bloomfield, who has taken three months' leave of absence in England, received, as a present from the Prince Regent, two large vases of magnificent workmanship, in token of the particular esteem which the Regent entertains for the English Envoy.

The statement has been confirmed that the Cabinets of London, Vienna and Berlin have succeeded in arriving at an understanding relative to the manner in which the new Eastern question, started by Russia and her ally France, is to be treated. In the face of this attitude of the three former Powers, Prince Gortschakoff is less exacting and peremptory, and will probably defer the prosecution of his aims to a more favorable opportunity.

REPORTED INTRIGUES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM.

From the London Herald.

Paris, June 4.

The annexationist intrigues in Belgium have now reached a point when further concealment is impossible. It is reported in Parisian official circles that numerous agents of the police *secrète* are actively engaged in going about the provinces close to the French frontier, pointing out to the laboring classes the inestimable blessings of the paternal rule of the Emperor Napoleon. Money is not spared, and several large manufacturers are said to have promised their support. That the French agents have not lost their time is now proved by an insolent petition to the King, allusion to which has been made in the Belgian House of Representatives. Strange as it may appear, it seems that the commercial treaty with England is one of the arguments put forward as a conclusive proof of the "sollicitude of the Emperor for the well-being of the laboring classes." That petition is from the sugar refiners, and holds out as a threat, if their demand for the reduction of the sugar duties be not complied with, the emigration of the population. I have reliable information that the conspiracy against the existence of Belgium is far more widely spread than even this "petition" would lead one to suppose. *Men of European names, princes, are reported to be anxious to barter the independence of their country against a* Chamberlain at the Court of the Tuileries, and to fancy that a Senator's livery will conceal their shame.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY IN FRANCE—INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. HERRAN AND M. THOUVENEL.

From the London Times.

Paris, June 4.

At the Council of Ministers held on Monday last the Emperor mentioned the interview with the deputation of the Interoceanic Railway Company the day previous, the particulars of which I gave in my letter the same day. His Majesty pointed out the importance of the scheme to the commerce of France, as articles of French manufacture, silks, ornamental goods, &c., being light and in demand in California, Australia, and other gold regions, would pass over the line. He referred the matter in particular to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Friday last the Minister of Honduras, M. Herran, had an interview with M. Thouvenel, who requested to be informed what he desired that France should do in the matter, and what way he wished the protection of the French Government to be afforded. *M. Herran replied that he asked for the moral support of France, and for French emigration to Honduras;* that French names of influence should appear in the direction of the undertaking, and that French capitalists should become interested in it. He further requested permission to publish, on official authority, that France considered the route by Honduras, from its excellence of the harbor, its practicability for a railway, the richness of the country, and the favorable geographical position, as of great importance to the commercial world, as well as to postal communication with the Pacific and the East; and that, supported by France, England and America, *it could not fail to become an additional bond of peace between the three nations. M. Thouvenel promised that he would do his best to have the affair supported.*

It appears that for some time past a Council has been sitting in Paris on the subject of steam postal subsidies with America, India, China and other places, and the contracts, the parties before this council and the interests represented were purely French. The merchants and manufacturers of Lyons and other manufacturing towns in France have applied for a direct communication from the country of production to one of the largest in consumption of silk, indigo and other valuable commodities, as one of the necessary elements to their being able to compete with English manufacturers in the liberal commercial system which they anticipated would shortly commence. An Englishman conversant with these matters applied for an audience of the Emperor, "in order to hear from his Majesty in person the confirmation of the fact, and, if possible, to make the movement not only beneficial to France, but to England and all interests connected with the India and China trade." He found that *the company was to be exclusively French*, and the speed, carrying power, and size of the vessels such as, he alleges, would not much promote the interests of commerce. The Emperor received him in a cordial manner, and displayed an amount of information on the subject for which he was not prepared. His Majesty [illegible] with the request of the Council, and his suggestions that the services should be performed by a French and English Company, particularly as a greater part of the goods to be conveyed would be supplied by England or by its possessions. [illegible] the modification of the route and size of the vessels were adopted, and readily assented to the *ships being regarded as neutral if England agreed.* The report of Lord Jocelyn's Committee to the House of Commons in 1851 was submitted to the Emperor, who manifested his willingness to adopt a report which he appeared to consider as promoting the interests of commerce.

In the subsequent interviews with the Emperor, the same spirit and desire that the company should be French and English was expressed, and the project is now referred by him to the same Committee, with an assurance that the guarantee of the stipulated for would be granted. The merits and advantage of the scheme, as set forth by the projector, are great, and there will be very little larger [illegible] introduced into them; the ships are to be [illegible] than the best and most approved of Cunard's line, and, by reason of length, carrying power and be able to connect France and England with India and China at a saving, in cost of passage money, freight and time occupied, of nearly 30 per cent., from economy of fuel and material, and increase in carrying power. The *data* upon which this is conclusively arrived at will, I am assured, be forthcoming in due time.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

Progress of the Movement for the Emancipation of Russian Serfs—Interesting Exposition of the Condition of Affairs—Plan of the Nobility.

Translated from the Indépendance Belge.

St. Petersburg, Monday, May 21, 1860.

I believe I have kept you posted up regularly enough in regard to everything connected with the great measure of the emancipation of the serfs. You know that the second deputation of the representatives of the nobility from the interior arrived more than two months ago to commence its labors with the *Commission de Redaction*. I sent you at the time a description of their presentation to the Emperor, and the discourse addressed to them by this Prince—a discourse which testified again of the fixed resolve to bring this great question of enfranchisement to an end. I did not, however, tell you of the manner in which they were addressed on the following day by Count Panine, who also received the deputies, as President of the *Committee de Redaction*, for the address contained nothing of any consequence in regard to the important matter under consideration, but merely a personality touching Count Schouvaloff, Mareschal of the Nobility of the St. Petersburg Government. On the same day all the deputies hastened to be inscribed at his house, and not one of them neglected to be present at the first meeting. The Minister of Justice had, however, the good taste to comprehend that he had gone too far, and very courteously paid a visit to Count Schouvaloff. I give you these details because they may serve as an explicative commentary to the discourse of Count Panine, which you published a short time ago from the *Boersen Halle*, whose version of it was a faithful, although a very much softened one.

The mission of the deputies of the nobility from the interior was of two months' duration. The terms of these last envoys were easier, as it appears, than those of their predecessors. They were disposed to all arguments, *but remained firm in the principle of the right of possession.* Their labors terminated, if I am not mistaken, on the 28th April last, but they continued their meetings for several weeks more. At last they have presented the result of these labors to the Count Panine. In their letter addressed to him on this subject, they ask him to present to the Emperor a memorial inclosed in the same cover. It is of this memorial that I wish to say a few words; a curious paper in itself, as a historical document, defining very clearly the point of dissent between the nobility and the Government, which is not to be found in the emancipation itself—*for all the nobility desire that at present*—but in the basis on which this emancipation is to be worked out.

I had the good fortune to read this manuscript memorial with two of my friends—men who have great experience and knowledge of such questions of social order.

But I shall not deviate from my simple *rôle* of reporter.

The memorial first attacks the system of General Rostoozoff; a system which the death of its author did not permit him to complete, and the basis of which was forced expropriation; that is to say, the taking away of a certain portion of their lands from the masters for the benefit of the serfs; with the obligation on the part of the latter to work a certain number of days for the proprietors, or to pay them a certain annual rent, the proprietors to retain the right of examining the affairs of the serfs, &c.

The memorial recognizes all the generosity, justice and liberality in the acts emanating from the Emperor, and in which the wish of this prince has for so long a time been manifested. The deputies then go on to say, that they express their entire and firm intention of those whom they represent, in declaring them ready to sign the immediate liberation of their serfs, for the interests of Russia; but as regards their territorial possessions, they add, that the principle of property being the corner stone of society, they demand emphatically, from the justice of the Czar, the inviolability of this principle, the violation of which could only result in disorder and embarrassment.

They add: "However, if you demand it, Sire, we are ready to execute the wishes of your Majesty; although we are convinced that dangerous complications will arise therefrom."

They then go on to say that since their Sovereign had authorized them to express their opinion, should this opinion be contrary to the project of the *Commission de Redaction* they had done so with perfect liberty of thought and speech.

They then expound their system, which seems to have obtained the general approbation of all those to whom it has been subjected.

The memorial then commences to supplicate his Majesty to accord them two years, within which to pass regularly and by transition from the actual state of things to the state of normal liberty henceforth. During these two years, *the masters and the serfs shall have the mutual right, under a certain governmental superintendence, to make leases and contracts, for the selling or leasing of lands to the serfs at reduced prices, the leases, however, to run for a no shorter term than six years.*

It is hoped that within this time a large number of serfs will have provided for themselves.

To those who at the end of two years are not yet provided for, Government will give, according to their aptitude and necessities, such lands as it believes indispensable to them. But a Commission of two degrees, with appeal, will be formed, to estimate the lands thus taken at their real and local price; and after this estimation has been made and the serf entered into possession, Government shall pay the price fixed in such estimation to the proprietor. This payment shall be made by State obligations, running for such a time as Government sees fit to fix, and bearing annual interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

The obtainment of territorial taxes will not regard the master; everything passes into the hands of the Government.

This is, as far as my memory has served me—and I believe it has served me right—an exact analysis of the principal ideas of the memorial.

I have been assured that the Emperor retained it in his cabinet for several days, and gave it his most serious attention; and in this connection several imperial words have been cited, which would be very favorable to it. At any rate, I am assured that it has been sent by supreme order to the *Committee de Redaction*. I heard from another source, from one of the deputies, two days after I had finished the reading of this interesting memorial, that its original termination had been in the following words:

"This, Sire, is what seems to us to be the most proper way of solving this question to general satisfaction: outside of it, we see nothing but trouble and confusion."

At seeing this expression and several others in the text of the memorial, Count Panine refused to submit it to his Majesty. The deputies came together and were very much agitated; many of them refused to cut off the final phrase, and declared that they would not sign the memorial if it was not retained.

P.S.—Public opinion here is greatly at variance with that of the government, touching the expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily. You know, and have published, that Russia has demanded serious explications on this subject from the Court of Turin, and that she expects them. But the imagination of the masses does not reason; and the adventurous character of the bold General, the romantic coloring which surrounds his actions, the cause which he defends and which is in reality no other than the cause which he defended with the French army at Magenta—all this has won for him the hearts of the people and numerous admirers. The wishes are generally with him, and I need not add, that the women distinguished themselves above all by the vivacity of their sympathetic sentiments.

New Religious Daily in New-York.—The following paragraph is from a New-York letter in the Boston *Post*:

About September the religious daily, concerning which so much has been said for months past, will make its appearance. It will be called *The Daily Message*, and will be edited and published by a *corps* of well qualified Christian men. whose names are not only kept in the background now, but will be no better known to the public after the paper appears. One thing is sure, however, Henry Ward Beecher is in no way connected with the enterprise. The capital to the extent likely to be required, is already in bank, awaiting the completion of the press and other mechanical preliminaries. The press is to be the swiftest machine of the kind yet in use. The publication office is in the most eligible location possible, the very "eye of New-York," under Barnum's Museum, at the corner of Ann-street. The price of the paper will be one cent, and will not be advanced beyond that rate, upon the principle that a business community like ours should furnish the means of supplying news and information to all classes—of course by extending a liberal advertising patronage to the best papers. The *Message* will be a decidedly religious daily, subordinating the secular to the serious, and aiming to do good by the way side. Its high toned policy and editorial leaders are not to be paralyzed and neutralized by adjoining columns of rapes, fights, and murder details. But more anon.

The New-York Homœopathic Dispensary.—This institution, which is located at No. 1,133 Broadway, one door from Thirty-fourth-street, is open daily from 10½ A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. It has been in operation since the 28th ult. Like the other Dispensaries, this has for its object the extension of medical advice and assistance to those who cannot afford to pay for it. At present the institution is supported entirely by private subscription. Doubtless its existence needs only to be known to secure it liberal assistance from the public.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices submarine operations which have been successfully prosecuted off Atlantic City on the Brigantine Shoals. The *Flying Dutchman*, a clipper ship, having $70,000 or $80,000 worth of quick-silver on board, was wrecked there some time since. M. Maillefert made an unsuccessful attempt to recover it, and then Capt. Herbert, with a party, went to work. Among the relics which they have thus far recovered is a slab of dark marble sent to the Washington National Monument Association, by the miners of Columbia, Toulomne County, California.

Anniversary of the City Guard.

EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH—OPENING OF THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—DINNER, SPEECHES, ETC.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the formation of the City Guard was celebrated yesterday by an excursion to Long Branch, and a dinner at the National Hotel. It being the occasion of the opening of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, to Long Branch, the City Guard accepted the invitation of the Railroad Company to pass over their road and join in the opening celebration at the same time that they celebrated their own anniversary. The steamer *Rip Van Winkle*, in connection with the *Alice Price*, which is hereafter to run between here and the terminus of the Railroad, arrived at her dock, foot of Robinson-street, at 10 o'clock, and took on board a large number of invited guests, who were to participate in the opening celebration. In a few moments, the City Guard made its appearance, dressed in the company uniform, with shakos, and headed by Dodworth's band, with 35 pieces. As soon as they had embarked, the boat put out into the stream amid the cheers of the crowd and a parting cannonade salute from the pier. The City Guard mustered 75 muskets, exclusive of the officers, whose names are as follows: Mansfield Lovell, Captain; E. L. Stone, 1st. Lieut.; David Banks, Jr., 2d Lieut.; C. E. Prescott, 3d Lieut.; C. H. Cooper, 1st Sergeant; H. E. R. Miller, 2d Sergt.; H. C. Jones, 3d Sergt.; H. B. Burtnett, 4th Sergt.; C. F. Peters, 1st Corporal; B. Garney, 2d Corp.; H. Ferris, 3d Corp., J. H. Stevens, 4th Corp.

Among the invited guests on board were Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Smith, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Torrey, of the Assay Office; Capt. Ward, of the Navy; Lieut. Hathaway, of the Worcester City Guard; Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City; Police Commissioner Jno. D. Bergen, Jos. D. Beers, of New-York; J. P. Jackson, of the New Jersey Railroad, and many others. The arrangements for the excursion were under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Torrey, the proprietor, builder and present Superintendent of the road, assisted by his two sons, William A. and Geo Torrey, and nothing was lacking to promote the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The band accompanying the City Guard entertained the party with music such as Dodworth alone can furnish, and the trip down the bay was one of unalloyed enjoyment to all on board. The run to Port Monmouth, the northern terminus of the Railroad was made in a little more than an hour and a half, and on the arrival of the *Rip Van Winkle* her passengers were speedily transferred to the cars in waiting for them upon the pier.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, it may be proper to state here, was projected to run to Cape May, and to form part of an air-line from New-York to Norfolk, a distance of 300 miles, 250 of which is to be by rail and the remainder by water. When completed it is expected to bring Norfolk within 12 hours of New-York. At present the road is only completed to Long Branch, from which place to New-York there will be three trains daily, both ways, during the Summer. The distance from Port Monmouth to Long Branch is 15 miles, which was made by the excursion train yesterday in little less than an hour, including the stoppages. All along the line, at Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, etc., throngs of men, women and children greeted the approach of the train, and rent the air with cheers for the City Guard. At Eatontown a trio of damsels, gaily dressed, and bearing a mammoth wreath of evergreens and flowers, approached the cars and presented the floral offering to Mr. Wm. Torrey as a token of the appreciation of the Eatontownsmen of his services in projecting and carrying through the Railroad. On the arrival of the train the City Guard marched to the National Hotel, where they had engaged dinner beforehand for their own party, while the remainder of the excursionists and invited guests proceeded to Congress Hall, next door to the National, where dinner had been provided by the combined hotel-keepers of Long Branch, for the entire party attending the opening celebration. The dinner hour was fixed for 2½ o'clock, and the intervening time was spent by the City Guard and the excursionists in walking upon the bluff in front of the hotels, and on the beach below, viewing the splendid panorama of sea and surf for which that watering place is so renowned.

In due time the Railroad party and the City Guard found themselves seated at the tables of their respective hotels, and entered with sharpened appetites upon the bountiful collation before them.

Most of the invited guests dined at Congress Hall. Wm. Torrey, Esq., presided at the head of the table, with Mr. Bancroft on his right and Prof. Smith on his left. About 250 guests were present, including several ladies. During the repast, Mr. Montgomery presented to the President, Mr. Torrey, a beautiful silver goblet, on behalf of the ladies of Shrewsbury, as a token of their esteem. After the removal of the cloth, the President read the toasts in the following order: 1. "The State of New-Jersey—the battle-ground of the Revolution and the stronghold of order and of the Constitution." Responded to by Mr. Foster. 2. "The union of these United States—may it be perpetual." Responded to by Prof. Smith. 3. "Our invited guests." The President called upon Hon. Geo. Bancroft to respond. Mr. Bancroft said he had been highly pleased in passing over the patriotic soil of New-Jersey at the cordial greetings that everywhere met them from the men and women, boys and girls, along the route. New-Jersey had reason to be proud of the descendants of her patriotic sires. She was rich in products. From Princeton she sent forth her ripe scholars, and her hills and valleys teemed with comely and healthy women and robust men worthy to be their husbands. And from the broad ocean that skirted her borders came salubrious breezes and perpetual smiles. Holding up the goblet that had been presented to Mr. Torrey, he begged leave to close with the following sentiment: "The fair ladies of Shrewsbury—we wish them health, happiness and honor." 4. "The Navy." Responded to by Capt Ward, who gave a humorous account of the first settlement of New-Jersey, which, though not found in the history of his friend, Mr. Bancroft, he, nevertheless declared to be veracious. 5. "The Railroad System."—J. P. Jackson. 6. "The Press"—H. A. Morford. 7. "Long Branch, the favorite watering place of our land, and the beauty-spot of New-Jersey."—Wm. Conover.

The dinner of the City Guard at the National Hotel was a magnificent affair, rich alike in viands, liquors, speeches, sentiment, music, fun, frolic and song. Capt. Lovell presided, and the toasts were read by Adjutant Draper as follows:

1. "The Governor of the State of New-York." 2. "Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott." Renewed cheers. 3. "The day we celebrate;" responded to by Paymaster Alexander Henriques, who sketched the history of the City Guard since its organization in 1833. 4. "The ex-Captains of the City Guard;" responded to by ex-Capt. W. H. Hallick. 5. "Our present commander, Capt. Mansfield Lovell." Enthusiastic applause greeted the announcement of this toast, and after order was restored Capt. Lovell responded, and spoke of the pride he felt in the gallant Company under his command, and referred to the plan for the Artillery defence of the harbor, which was to be taught the City Guard, at Fort Hamilton. 6. "Our flag;" responded to by Adjt. W. H. Draper." 7. "The recruit;" responded to by Mr. M. Coleman of Philadelphia. 9. "The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia;" responded to by Lieut. Gen' Hathaway, of the Worcester City Guard. Immediately after dinner the City Guard drew up in line in front of the National Hotel, and went through with a series of evolutions that both astonished and delighted the young men and women who had assembled in large numbers. After this exercise they marched to the cars, accompanied by the Railroad party from Congress Hall, and embarked for the return trip. On arriving at the foot of Robinson-street, they were received by the State Guard, Company A, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Johnson, and escorted to the Armory of the State Guard, in Broadway, near Broome-street, where they were treated to an excellent collation, following which they were escorted by the same Company to their own armory in Broadway, near Bond-street. On their way up to their armory they were treated to a display of fire-works, given in their honor by Friendship Hook and Ladder Company, No. 12, in return for the same compliment paid them by the City Guard on Wednesday last, on their return from the Newark parade.

An Appeal to the Public.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE TORNADO—CARD FROM THE MAYOR OF CLINTON, IOWA.

International Hotel, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

A tornado has swept over the eastern and central portions of Iowa which, in devastating consequences, is unparalleled in the history of our country.

The public journals have given, to some extent, the details of this terrible calamity, but the half has not been told. *Twenty five hundred* persons have been rendered houseless and homeless, children have been orphaned, wives have been widowed, while two hundred have been maimed, more or less, so as to require medical or surgical aid and careful nursing. Whole families are left without a roof to cover them, without a pound of provisions to sustain them, or a garment save such as they chanced to have on when the great catastrophe occurred.

I appeal to the citizens of New-York in behalf of those unfortunate people of our State, confident that their desolation, destitution and distress need but to be known and fully appreciated to call forth the deepest sympathy and the most substantial aid. Contributions have already been made by the citizens of Chicago and other Western towns which do credit to their liberality, but which are far from being sufficient to meet the wants of the sufferers. One hundred thousand dollars are needed to relieve the sick and the wounded, to clothe the naked and to provide homes for the orphans.

A Committee of gentlemen, among whom are Gerard Hallock, Esq., and Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., have kindly volunteered to receive and forward any subscriptions which the benevolent citizens of this city are disposed to make for the relief of the sufferers.

Will not New-York respond heartily and liberally to the cry of distress which now comes to them from the Far West? Aid is needed, and that not stintedly or tardily given, but such as shall be commensurate with the distress to be relieved, and shall be *promptly* rendered.

H. B. HORTON,
Editor Clinton (Iowa) *Herald.*

The Cattle Disease—Report of the Maine Commissioners.—The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Morrill, of Maine, to investigate the cattle disease which has proved so fatal in Massachusetts, have made their report. They recommend counter irritation by the application of highly stimulating liniments, setons or blisters, as the surest remedy. Still, they say that for the people of Maine, their only safety lies in exerting the utmost vigilance to make sure that no animals be admitted into the State, directly or indirectly, from any quarter where there is reason to believe that the disease exists. The Commissioners think that $10,000 judiciously expended would, a month sooner, have arrested the disease in Massachusetts, now $25,000 have been expended, and $100,000 will probably be needed.

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Case.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The People and Taylor vs. *The Mayor, &c*—This case again came up for argument on the motion to set aside the judgment. Judge Edmonds moved for a postponement until Wednesday week, on the ground of the absence of associate counsel at the Court of Appeals. Besides their affidavits were in the hands of the printer.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Bronson, for the reasons urged on the application a few days since that the plaintiffs were in receipt of about $300 per day that should go into the Treasury of the City. After some further discussion, in which numerous counsel took part, the argument on the motion to set aside the judgment was postponed until Thursday, the 21st inst.

The moving papers are already printed, and are composed of the affidavits of Mayor Tiemann, H. H. Anderson, Esq., the Assistant Corporation Counsel, Wm. C. Noyes, John McKeon and G. Dean. From the affidavits of Mayor Tiemann and Messrs. Noyes & McKeon, it appears that the second answer to the complaint in the case was sent to the Mayor for his signature, and that he immediately sent to Messrs. Noyes & McKeon (who had been retained by Mr. Busteed) for their opinion in regard to signing the answer. Before those gentlemen had concluded their examination of the answer they received notice from Mr. Busteed that their services were no longer needed. This answer, as stated, was the second one put in, after the case was supposed to have been discontinued as against the City. The answer was withdrawn by the Mayor. It also appears from Mayor Tiemann's affidavit that he had no notice of the consent to a reference in the case or any of the references therein.

From Mr. H. H. Anderson's affidavit it appears that the majority of the consents entered into by the Corporation Counsel were so entered into by him without the knowledge of or consultation with other counsel retained by him.

The affidavits of Judge Bronson and Judge Dean state that the case should have been appealed, and the Corporation Counsel avers that had not the time for appeal allowed by law expired before he came into office, that course would have been taken.

The plaintiffs will not have their papers ready for a day or two, or until the day of the argument. The case is before Judge INGRAHAM, at Chambers.

The Sunday Law.

THE EUSTACHI THEATRE CASE.

The People vs. *Eustachi.*—This is the return of an attachment for contempt against the defendant, for having violated an order of injunction restraining him from opening his theatre in Fourth-street. The defendant had not procured a license, and the proceeding is to compel him to get one, or cease to give theatrical performances. It is alleged that on the 7th, 8th and 9th of June he gave performances without the license required by law.

His answer is that he is not the proprietor of the theatre, and therefore is not responsible. He alleges that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eamlnger, is proprietress, and he only an employe—that he opened the theatre in obedience to her orders.

The counsel for the House of Refuge argued that this was a mere dodge, as the defendant admitted that the lady in question was between 60 and 70 years of age.

The case was heard by Justice BONNEY, at Chambers, and decision reserved.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; Mr. Hertz for defendant.

THE HARMON CASE.

The People vs. *Harmon*—The decision in this case, argued before Justice BONNEY a few days since, will not be rendered until Thursday. It was promised on Tuesday.

The Ullman Divorce Case.

MOTION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY DECREE.

Ullman vs. *Ullman.*—This case again came up at Chambers before Justice INGRAHAM, on a motion for a supplemental decree, compelling the defendant to provide for the support of his wife and child. The petition of the plaintiff related that the defendant has contributed nothing to the support of his wife or child for ten years past, although in the receipt of a large salary as opera manager, and able to support a mistress, as charged, for a great portion of the time.

The application was opposed by the defendant's counsel, who read an affidavit of Mr. Ullman, setting forth that he had no property, and was largely indebted to Wm. Nibio and others.

The Judge took the papers, remarking that as sufficient property for the support of his family was exempt by law from execution, the fact of his indebtedness would not excuse defendant from payment of alimony; and that he would appoint a Referee to determine the amount. The case was stated fully in the TIMES several weeks since, when it came up on motion to confirm the Referee's report.

M. Hale for plaintiff; B. Galbraith for defendant.

Pistols and Practice.

THE CASE OF CONTEMPT.

Townsend vs. *Gray.*—This case was stated in the TIMES, a few days since, and now came up on the return of the order to the defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The parties stated to Justice BONNEY that the matter had been settled, and asked leave to withdraw the papers.

Justice BONNEY granted the application, not having witnessed the contempt charged.

Verdict in the Will Case.

Wait Wells vs. *John F. Solomon, et al.*—This was an action to set aside a will made by Benedict Wells, deceased, on the ground of incompetency in the testator to make it. The case was tried before Justice BOCKES, at the Circuit, and stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Gilbert* vs. *Elliott. Rosenbaum* vs. *Hind, &c. Jackett, &c.,* vs. *Graff. Welch* vs. *Scriven. Thompson, &c.,* vs. *Orne. Petition of Pine. Wade* vs. *Reynolds. Wolff* vs. *Anktsell. Byan* vs. *Vechten. Schwarzman* vs. *Bernard*—Motions granted.

Herrick vs. *Herrick.*—Motion denied.

Ontheltree vs. *Lockwood, &c.*—Motion granted for third Friday in September.

Van Schayck vs. *Spelding.*—Allowance of $100 in one action; denied in others.

Brown vs. *Brown.*—Referred back for further testimony.

Court Calendar....WEDNESDAY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 16 to 25 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 361, 121, 1029, 409, 1369, 1373, 1379, 1393, 737, 813, 1395, 1399, 1401, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 683, 809, 1363, 539, 15. *Part II*—Nos. 891, 889, 858, 892, 1160, 390, 378, 1138½, 1112, 1144, 1146, 48, 1148, 362, 222, 212, 800, 390, 1066.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 32, 96, 9767, 78, 129½, 26, 100, 144, 135, 139, 140, 141, 142, 2, 44, 69, 80, 91½, 125.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 610, 166, 10, 448, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 266, 604, 560.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 19.

$6,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92⅞	50	M.S.&N.I.Gt'd.St.	27
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	100	do.........b60	27
1,000	Cal. State 7s	97¾	325	do	26⅞
1,000	E.R.2dM.B.Ex.	95	100	do.........b60	26⅞
2,000	Hud.R.R.1st M.	106¾	200	do	26¾
1,000	Hud.R.R.2d M.	100	100	do.........s60	26
3,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	91⅛	100	do.........s10	26⅛
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs	75	100	do.........s60	25¾
3,000	Mich. So. S.F Bs.	71	100	do.........s60	25⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91	78	Panama R	132
2,000	Cle. & To S.F.Bs.	75	200	do.........b60	132
20	Bank of Commerce	103	150	do.........s60	131¼
25	Continental Bank	103⅛	100	do.........s30	131¼
5	Bank of S. of N. Y.	99	50	do.........s30	131
172	Pacific M. S. Co	89	110	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅛
50	do.........b30	89¼	250	do	61¾
50	do	89⅛	450	do	62
450	N. Y. Central R	81⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	60⅛
100	do	81⅝	56	do	60¾
13	do	81⅞	50	do.........s30	60¾
100	do.........b10	81¾	100	do	60⅞
100	do.........b60	81⅞	50	do.........s60	60⅝
100	do.........b30	81⅞	163	do	61
517	Reading R	40⅛	250	Cleve. & To. R. s30	29⅛
100	Erie Railroad	17⅝	200	do.........s60	29½
100	do.........s30	17⅛	200	do.........b30	29¾
100	Hud. Riv. R....b60	47⅛	50	do.........s30	29½
150	do.........b30	47⅛	200	do.........opg	29⅝
150	do	47⅛	50	Chic. & R. I. R. s60	68½
50	do.........s30	47⅜	50	do.........s60	68½
600	Mich. Cen. R	47½	50	do.........s60	68
100	do	47¼	200	do.........b30	68⅛
150	do.........s30	47¼	200	do.........s30	68⅜
200	do.........b60	47½	650	do	68⅛
100	do.........s30	47⅜	100	do.........s10	68¼
150	do.........s60	47	100	do.........b60	68⅝
50	do	47⅜	50	do	68⅝
100	do.........s60	47¼	5	Mil. & Miss. R	5¼
50	do.........b15	47⅜	50	Chi., Bur & Quin. R.	69¼
50	do.........b30	47⅛	50	do	69
100	do.........s10	47⅜	100	do	68¾
50	do.........b30	47⅜	50	do.........s60	68½
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	13⅛	50	do.........s60	68¾
50	do.........b60	13⅛	50	do.........s60	69
50	do	13⅜	340	Ind. & Cin. R. s10	43
25	N. J. Cen. R	120			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '66	102⅞	300	Chi. & R. I. R. s60	68⅛
1,000	do	103	100	do.........s60	68¼
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	100	Chi., Bur & Q. R.	70
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91¼	240	M.S.&N.I.G. Sk	26⅛
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	19	300	do.........s60	25¾
2,000	M. C. R. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds	96¾	150	do.........s60	25⅞
1,000	H. R. R. 2d M	100	50	do	26¾
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs	75	100	do.........s60	26
1,000	do	75¼	350	do	26⅞
30	Grocers' Bank	98	100	do.........s30	26¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	100¼	100	do	27
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co	97	100	Panama R.....b60	132
100	Pacific M. S. Co. b60	89¾	50	Ill. C. R. S.....s30	62
100	Mich. Cen. R....s60	47⅛	50	Galena and Chi. R.	61
350	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	13⅜	200	do.........s30	60⅞
50	do.........s30	13⅜	50	Cleve. & Toledo R.	29¾

TUESDAY, June 19—P. M.

There was generally a firmer tone to the Stock Exchange dealings to-day, the demand being well distributed on the Speculative Share list, resulting in a full average business at both sessions of the Brokers. The prices, compared with yesterday, are ½@¾ ℘ cent. better on the Western roads, and ¼ ℘ cent. on the New-York roads—the latter having suffered least in the depression of yesterday. At the very close 81⅞ was paid for New-York Central; 47⅞ bid for Hudson, and 17⅝ for Erie. The sellers of Michigan Central continued their movement this morning on a pretty large scale, a demand, however, showing itself for about 2,000 shares. At the close there was less eagerness to press the sales. On the other hand, Michigan Southern manifested renewed strength, particularly on the Guaranteed Shares, for which 27@27⅛ was the closing cash quotation, while seller's options were put out ½@¾ ℘ cent. less. Galena 61⅛, at the close; Illinois Central, 62; Rock Island, 68½; Burlington 70, (after selling down in the forenoon to 68¾) and Toledo 30. The transfers of the last named Stock will reopen on Thursday, which fact imparts a little more animation to the speculative movement. Reading is steady in price, but rather neglected by speculators in this market, which is the more remarkable as the business of the road, both in coal and general traffic, shows an improvement. Panama was sold down to 131, seller 30 days, but reversed to 131½@132 in the afternoon. There is ½ ℘ cent. improvement in Pacific Mail. The State Securities were not largely dealt in, the offerings being too light to attract much speculation, and the same remark applies to the Federal Stocks. The prices of both are firm. Of the United States 5 ℘ cents. Texas Indemnity, sales were made as high as 103 ℘ cent. A fair demand was shown for the best class of Railway Mortgages. The Hudson Seconds are par ex-dividend, and the friends of the Company are now ready to cash such part of the issue (due 16th December) as may not come into the extension arrangement. Over one-half the two millions is also subscribed to the extension. The General Market this afternoon closed firm.

The Cunarder *Africa*, for Liverpool to-morrow, will take a moderate mail for England and France, and only $200,000 in Specie. The mail closes early, 7 A. M. to-morrow. The Exchanges on London have been done at 109¾@109⅞ ℘ cent., prominent drawers at both prices, and at f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾ on Paris. The export demand for Gold this week will go over to Saturday, when the *Arago* sails for Havre and Southampton. The *De Soto*, from New-Orleans, brought in about $300,000 in Mexican dollars, Spanish doubloons, &c. For the dollars, the exporters here decline to renew the high bids which, in sharp competition with each other, they made a week or ten days ago; the quotation is 109 ℘ cent. Money is again in easy supply at low rates—4½ to 6 ℘ cent.—and the Bank return this morning has tended to strengthen the general belief in cheap terms through the Summer. One or two of the leading Banks were able to increase their loans last week, but most of the others show a decline, and complain of the scarcity of prime paper. Demand loans are 4½@5 ℘ cent. The disbursements from the Sub Treasury to-day were large—$856,000, against $196,000 received, reducing the balance to $6,318,496.

The direct Exports of Produce from New-York foot up liberally this week, and include a good share of Breadstuffs and Provisions. The Grain markets abroad—in France and England—come firmer by this week's steamers, and our market feels sensibly the export demand. The shipping interest is also much encouraged by the movement.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,368,472	$1,546,119	$2,339,968
Previously reported	28,692,250	28,501,478	37,910,606
Since Jan. 1	$30,060,722	$30,047,507	$40,250,574

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on the 2d of July.

The receipts of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for the second week in June, 1860......$21,253

Second week in June, 1859......15,822

Increase this season......$5,431

The following statement shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of May:

	1860.	1859.
Received from coal	$180,581 83	$148,797 06
Received from merchandise	53,775 33	43,333 06
Received from travel, &c	30,353 55	33,423 53
Total	$265,010 71	$225,463 65
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renewal fund and all charges	149,717 67	113,657 60
Net profit for the month	$115,293 04	$111,806 05
Net profit for previous five months	462,403 29	399,059 73
Total net profit for 6 months	$577,696 33	$510,865 78

The steamers *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, and the *Illinois*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived to-day, but with no later dates than previously at hand by the Quebec steamer. The London *Economist* has the British Trade returns for the first four months of the year, which show that the importation of raw Cotton into Great Britain from Jan. 1 to April 30 is beyond comparison the heaviest ever known, both in weight and value. The proportion from the United States is as six to one, to all other sources of supply. The following is the official returns for 1859 and 1860, first four months in each year:

Cotton, raw.	1859.	1860.
From United States, cwts	2,490,650	4,150,382
From Brazil, cwts	35,493	39,396
From Egypt, cwts	70,021	126,158
From British East Indies, cwts	241,734	406,312
From other countries, cwts	26,745	38,200
Total cwts	2,864,643	4,760,448
Or, in bales of 4 cwt., or 414 lbs. each	716,161	1,190,112

A recent return supplies much information with reference to the British revenue. The following, it appears, has been the net annual revenue paid into the Exchequer since 1843:

Year.	Revenue.	Year.	Revenue.
1843	£52,582,817	1852	£53,210,071
1844	54,003,753	1853	54,430,344
1845	53,060,354	1854	56,822,509
1846	53,790,138	1855	63,364,605
1847	51,546,264	1856	68,008,623
1848	53,388,717	1857	66,056,055
1849	52,051,749	1858	61,812,555
1850	52,810,680	1859	61,660,090
1851	52,233,006		

There was a surplus of revenue, adds this authority, in the years 1843-4-5-6-9-50-1-2-3-7-8, but in 1847-9 and 1854-5-6-9 there was a deficit; the total surpluses amounted to £25,703,504, but the total deficits were £40,227,341, and the national debt which stood at £790,576,392, at the end of 1843, amounted to £802,449,236 at the end of 1859. This result is, of course, to be attributed to the Russian war, which involved an expenditure calculated at £40,000,000, although the addition to the debt has now been reduced to £12,000,000. The annexed table illustrates the proportions to the general total borne by the various sources of revenue at three different periods:

	1848.	1851.	1859.
Customs	£21,033,717	£20,615,338	£23,768,981
Excise	12,677,529	14,442,081	18,144,118
Stamps	6,948,137	6,385,082	7,753,592
Taxes	4,190,486	3,563,962	3,059,371
Property tax	5,249,261	5,304,923	5,891,439
Post-office	595,000	1,069,000	1,848,784
Crown lands	117,500	160,000	282,079
Old stores and unclaimed dividends	1,612,833	563,454	1,291,836
Miscellaneous	68,349	139,166	121,389

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 11.	LOANS. June 18.	SPECIE. June 11.	SPECIE. June 18.
Philadelphia	3,563,000	3,491,000	480,000	530,000
North America	2,890,007	2,801,209	435,156	540,853
Farm. & Mech	4,043,620	4,047,882	707,623	618,715
Commercial	1,615,000	1,600,000	232,000	196,000
Mechanics'	1,751,064	1,782,451	224,545	207,680
N. Liberties	1,463,000	1,428,000	179,000	159,000
Southwark	1,005,617	1,009,519	211,174	210,843
Kensington	830,842	838,243	197,630	212,099
Penn Township	845,866	858,712	164,346	172,603
Western	1,498,095	1,479,283	235,668	229,008
Manuf. & Mech	1,206,565	1,220,558	143,930	150,551
Commerce	651,850	646,523	133,143	126,443
Girard	2,095,535	2,166,994	194,224	306,346
Tradesmen's	593,931	594,669	124,027	109,620
Consolidation	552,015	520,858	74,660	67,296
City	907,596	881,390	151,748	146,022
Commonwealth	521,020	518,543	103,535	85,365
Corn Exchange	455,878	457,403	85,120	85,567
Union	555,307	558,479	104,193	98,948
Total	27,046,016	26,882,709	4,183,667	4,221,644

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 11.	DEPOSITS. June 18.	CIRCULATION. June 11.	CIRCULATION. June 18.
Philadelphia	1,633,000	1,630,000	279,000	267,000
North America	1,614,567	1,633,769	230,100	236,882
Farm. & Mech	2,647,736	2,634,460	401,550	387,260
Commercial	776,000	769,000	161,000	154,000
Mechanics'	860,314	881,269	150,275	137,550
N. Liberties	993,000	961,000	116,000	105,000
Southwark	740,130	724,212	101,045	99,630
Kensington	640,489	629,875	149,020	146,635
Penn Township	669,831	630,180	81,535	84,785
Western	912,801	910,518	141,375	133,375
Manuf. & Mech	674,960	689,114	115,135	111,720
Commerce	448,432	441,406	80,790	75,330
Girard	883,030	970,013	225,645	228,408
Tradesmen's	416,450	431,421	86,007	86,587
Consolidation	294,036	284,019	99,360	94,640
City	552,184	484,730	106,910	108,440
Commonwealth	334,713	341,892	91,535	86,145
Corn Exchange	301,238	327,926	120,510	109,390
Union	275,066	286,155	70,990	69,330
Total	15,693,909	15,642,613	2,810,552	2,725,269

Among the passengers for England in the Cunard steamer to-morrow will be Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, one of the Trustees for the reorganization of the New-York and Erie Company. He goes out on the business of the trust in view of the early consummation of the plan heretofore sanctioned by the New-York Legislature, for reëstablishing the finances and credit of this important property.

The half-yearly dividend for July on the Stock of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road is made 4½ ℘ cent., being a reduction of ½ cent. on the previous semi-annual dividends.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 11,749 bbls. Flour, 189 bbls. Corn-meal, 55,396 bushels Wheat, 43,916 bushels Corn, 4,839 bushels Rye, 10,379 bushels Oats, 310 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,184 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 70 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,000 ℔s. American Yellow at 33½c.@35c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for Adamantine, at 16c.@18c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day, of 500 bags Costa Rica on p. t.; and 213 bags Rio at 13½@13¾c. ℘ ℔. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 30,864 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 14,440 mats and 1,400 bags Java, 6,492 bags Rio, 2,549 bags Laguayra, 2,013 bags Maracaibo, 1,920 bags Costa Rica, 1,450 bags Ceylon, and 660 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

			Bags
June	16,	New-Orleans	14,500
"	"	Baltimore	6,400
"	19,	New-York	6,492
Grand total			27,392

COTTON—The day's business has been quite light; only 500 bales having been reported sold at 10⅞ for middling upland, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℘ ℔.

FISH—The demand for most descriptions has been limited; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active to-day, for State and Western Flour, prices of which favor sellers. The transactions add up 11,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@	$5 25
Extra State	5 25	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 55	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 75	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@	7 40
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 50

Southern Flour is in request at rising prices. Sales have been made of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 90 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in fair demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has improved a shade, sales having been reported of 45,000 bushels, including choice amber Western at $1 40; prime red do. (Winter) at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 29; Racine Spring at $1 24@$1 25; red State at $1 30; and white Kentucky, part at $1 55 ℘ bushel. Corn is also doing better. Sales 48,000 bushels, at 61c.@63c. for heated and damp, and 63½c.@64½c., chiefly 64c., for sound mixed Western; 69c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 69c.@70c. for white Western; 70c. for Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye rules quiet at 85c.@86c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in moderate request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@41c.; Western, 37½c.@41½c.; State, 41c.@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c., ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been in demand at uniform quotations.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 50 bales last year's crop at 7c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—The principal transactions have been in Scotch Pig, which is quoted at from $22@$23 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern $1 60@$1 65 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in request at old quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is salable and firm, as previously represented.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 33c., and small lots of other descriptions at unchanged prices, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention at from $3 37½@$3 50 ℘ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 1,044 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair supply and moderate request, at from 42c.@44c., chiefly within the range ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 3,491 bbls.; estimated stock, 2,500 bbls. Tar has been quiet, including North County at $2 18¾@$2 37½ ℘ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,691 bbls. Estimated stock, 4,500 bbls. Rosin has been in fair demand, including Common at $1 55@$1 57½, Strained at $1 57½@1 62½, and No. 2 at $1 65@$1 90 ℘ 310 ℔s. with No. 1 at $2@$6, the latter an extreme rate, ℘ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of all kinds of Rosin, 14,601 bbls. Estimated stock of Common, 6,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the:

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 19.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	33,538	33,153
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	60,226	25,488
Rosin	313,578	246,974
Tar	38,532	15,298

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request, including new Mess at $18@$18 12½; old Mess at $17 25; new Prime at $13 62½, and old Prime at $12 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 480 tcs. and bbls., at from 11½c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ℘ ℔. Beef is moderately inquired for at previous prices. Sales have been made of 350 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25 @$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 270 tierces, in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been more active, sales having been made of 2,450 hhds., including Porto Rico, part at 7¾c.@8c., and Cuba at 6½c.@8½c., with 400 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 30,000 ℔s. at 9¾c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Attract more attention, and are quoted very firm.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate, and sales have been reported since our last of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@12c.; 146 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c.@12½c.; 132 bales Havana at 30c.@35c., and 28 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 21c.@21½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bales Cotton, at ¼d.@5 32d. ℘ ℔.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 30,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 7½d.; 100 hhds. Tallow and 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 26s.; with, by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 3,000 bbls Flour, at 2s. 6d., and 10,000 Pipe Staves, on private terms. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton, at 5-16c.; 20 bbls. Ashes, at 21s.; and 50 cases Tobacco, at 12s. 6d. For Antwerp, 6,000 bbls. Resin (reported) at 3s.

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 19.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 9 3d-st., near Bowery, 25x87...$7,100

House and lot No. 11 3d-st., near Bowery, 25x87... 6,600

House and lot No. 479 Pearl, near City Hall-place, 27x80... 9,200

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Premises No. 14 Oak-st., running through, to and fronting Chambers-st., 23 feet 1 inch front, 34 6 rear, by 16.4 and 42...$5,000

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOBBIN BOY.

THE GOVERNOR.

LET YOUR BOYS READ THIS BOOK.

It is the true life of a poor boy who started at the very foot of the ladder—only a Bobbin Boy in the factory—with no natural advantages, no schooling except a few years of very early childhood. Yet by a strong will and firm principle, with constant application in the few spare hours he gained from those usually devoted to sleep and his meals, he has acquired not only an education, but a power of oratory not often surpassed—that makes THE MAN the choice of the people their Governor.

It is a book full of interesting incidents that forms every boy's life—he had his troubles, his faults, as all boys have.

Charlie Stone, his playmate and intimate friend, is now one of the most popular agents of one of the most celebrated mills in the country. He also started in life as a poor Bobbin Boy.

The book is written in Rev. Wm. M. Thayer's most attractive style, and illustrated by Billings. It is a large book for the

Price—75 cents.

Good agents wanted for localities not taken.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

TO INVALIDS.

We invite the attention of intelligent and discriminating readers, of both sexes, single and married, and especially youths and young men, to a new book of intense interest to them, on Premature Local Debility, General Nervous Prostration and Special Diseases, a timely perusal of which may be the means of saving much trouble and expense, by guiding them to health and happiness. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Price $1, mailed; cheap (smaller) edition 50 cents, postage 6 cents.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
F. C. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL AT $4 50.—BEST QUALITY GRATE, Range, and Stove Coal, delivered from the yard, carefully screened, sent to any part of the city, at $4 50 per ton. No. 322 8th-av., corner of 27th-st.

DRY GOODS.

A NEW FIRM.

A NEW OPENING SALE
AND CLEARING OUT THE STOCK.
ON HAND AT A SACRIFICE!
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS
FANS, BUTTONS, ILLUSION GOODS,
SMALL WARES, &c., BRAIDS,
CORDS, TASSELS, &c.,
GLOVES and MITTS.
Cheapest ever heard of on
SIXTH-AVENUE!

Ladies, look through our stock and you shall be "tempted."

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
Successors to
John Elliott & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th-st.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

1.000 CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED,
FROM $8 TO $25 EACH—BEING
FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW COST
OF IMPORTATION.
PERFECTLY NEW AND DESIRABLE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

POPLINS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL STYLES
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
RETAILED AT 75 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

500 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS,
JUST RECEIVED,
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH ORGANDY ROBES, $3.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH PARASOLS.
1,500 RETAILED AT $3.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBRODERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 5s.,
Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $5 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces,) $6,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which cost to import, $10, $16, $20, $25, $36.

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.

N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, SIXTH-AV., cor. 14th-st.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITERS IN THE CITY.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, next door to Taylor's Saloon, are closing out the balance of their
SPRING STOCK AT COST,
and invite particular attention to the bargains they now offer in
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM and LENO CURTAINS.
LACE and MUSLIN for VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLE, SATIN and TAPESTRY CURTAINS.
REPS DAMASK and CHINTZ CURTAINS.
PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
GILT CORNICES, BANDS and PINS.
MOSQUITO NETTING and TARLATANS.
of all widths and colors,
from 12 cents per yard upwards.
With a splendid assortment of
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPE
AND FLOWER SHADES
Of our own manufacture.
Also, a large stock of
FINE FRENCH PAPERHANGINGS,
Containing a full line of the
CHOICE MORESQUE DESIGNS
entirely new this Spring,
and only imported by this House.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
Unusual attention having been paid to the
SELECTION OF OUR BLACK SILKS
THIS SEASON,
WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO THEM.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
No. 440 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY will remove THIS DAY from No. 11 Dey-st., to their spacious warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st.
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING,
MILLINET WADDING
MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and COMFORTABLES
Constantly on hand.
Orders forwarded with dispatch to any part of the
UNITED STATES OR CANADA.
Send for a Circular
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent,
No. 440 PEARL-ST.
JUNE 14, 1860.

ALPACA COATS $1 75 TO $5,
AT DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL,
No. 142 Fulton-st.

For whole suit for Summer $3, at No. 142 Fulton-st., Granite Hall.

$10 Cassimere suits at No. 142.

Remember DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS; some new materials in silver-gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S. 400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, $6, worth $10.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS AND FLOUNCES,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Lace Mantillas at	$8
Lace Mantillas at	12
Lace Points at	5
Lace Points at	8

Also an assortment of Real Lace Shawls, &c., from $50 to $150 each, subject to the same reduction. Also,

Paris Embroidered Collars at	$1
Paris Embroidered Sets at	1
Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs at	1

Ladies are invited to examine our Stock.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Three doors above 4th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

THE LATE FIRE IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Monday evening, at Fesber's Hall, No. 206 West 42d st., for the purpose of taking measures to raise subscriptions amongst the friends of Mr. James Fitzpatrick, the unfortunate man who lost, within one hour, by the destructive fire, what little property he had accumulated—the fruits of twenty years of hard and honest labor.

The meeting was organized by the election of Hon Michael Connolly, President, Michael Hayes, Esq., Secretary and Patrick Treacy, Esq., Treasurer.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Thos. Cushing were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the XXIId. Ward, neighbors and friends of Mr. James Fitzpatrick, feel in duty bound to do all in our power to relieve the unfortunate sufferer, a man of unstained character and well-known industry and integrity, with his family, from want and despair.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call upon all friends of humanity, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for this benevolent cause throughout the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Treasurer will be and he is hereby requested, to publish the names and donations received by the respective collectors and others in the newspapers hereafter designated.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this and all future meetings be published in the TIMES, *Herald*, *Sun* and *Daily News*.

The following gentlemen were then selected to raise subscriptions and act as collectors, after which the meeting adjourned:

Alderman Peck,
Alderman Farley,
Alderman Genet,
Alderman Tuomey,
Alderman Barry,
Alderman Russell,
Alderman Bagley,
Alderman Seagrist,
D. McCarthy, S. C., 19th wd.
Councilman McCarthy, do.
George Mountjoy, do.
Anson Herrick, do.
Dr. Thomas, do.
Daniel Gallagher, do.
Brian McCahill, do.
James Murphy, 21st Ward.
Hugh Smith, do.
John Kerr, do.
Thomas Mahoney, do.
Patrick Brennan, 22d W'd.
Wm. Sieback, do.
Wm. H. Doherty, do.
Thomas Ryan, do.
Patrick Murphy, do.
Capt. Coulter, do.
Charles Price, do.
Thomas Cushing, do.

Ex-Alderman Drake,
Thomas Byrnes, 1st Ward.
Nicholas Dimond, do.
John Hennessy, 5th Ward.
James Clarke, do.
John Maguire, 6th Ward.
John Sullivan, 4th Ward.
John McQuade, 12th Ward.
Thos. Whalen, 14th Ward.
Patrick Caff, 16th Ward.
James Irwin, 18th Ward.
James Wallace, 20th Ward.
James Connelly, do.
Capt. John Kennedy, do.
John McGrane, do.
Edmund Connelly, do.
Thadeus S. Mott, 22d Ward.
Dr. Bradford, do.
John O'Keefe, do.
Cornelius Farley, do.
John Heick, do.
Capt. Berser, do.
John F. Betz, do.
Chas. Campbell, do.
David B. Carr, do.
Capt. Sloate, do.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Chairman.
MICHAEL HAYES, Secretary.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FITCH & REYNOLDS,
No. 71 Maiden-lane, New-York.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH.—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. The R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily for ladies from 7 to 10 A. M.; for gentlemen, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Price $1. No additional charge will be made for patients requiring extraordinary attention.
THEO. GESEKE.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 4 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC MCGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING IN A SHORT TIME to California and Oregon, with the intention of residing in the latter State permanently, is desirous of making arrangements for agencies or any other business that he may be intrusted with. Can give the very best of recommendations. Address OREGON, Box No 164 *Times* office.

SLOOP YACHT "BONITA" FOR SALE. Built by Mallory last spring, 46 tons, equal in speed to any yacht of her tonnage, well finished and furnished in every respect, inventoried at $4,700. Will be sold cheap to close a trust. Apply at No. 326 Broadway.
JOHN T. MOORE, Trustee.

INSTRUCTION.

HASTINGS......YONKERS.

Mr ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, has taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., and is prepared to give lessons to pupils of the above places and vicinity. For particulars, address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE would like to go abroad for a year as traveling tutor with some young man. Refer to WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., No 19 Cliff-st., or Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. [illegible] WOOD & BROWN.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.

A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' experience in fitting young men for college and the counting-room wishes a position in a school or private family, to teach Ancient Classics, French, Spanish and English branches. Educated on the Continent of Europe he is perfectly posted in Modern Languages. Address, for a few days, INSTRUCTOR, Moringville Post-office, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a young lady, a situation as visiting governess, or would give lessons at her own house in any of the English branches. Address TEACHER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

MR. JAMES LEAHY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 10 Roosevelt-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 13 WATTS-STREET NEAR Varick; front room on second floor to let, with or without board, to a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife at $8 per week for board; a lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl the piano in part payment. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentleman wishing board, will find pleasant room and accommodations, by applying at No. 87 Hicks st., cor. Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three gentlemen wishing partial board may secure a neatly furnished front room, with water, gas, and adjoining the bath room; also, a hall bedroom, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. Location very pleasant, about three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, and five minutes' of Wall st. Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsomely furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in the brown-stone English basement house No. 28 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Terms moderate to desirable parties. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a handsomely furnished room with board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia. References exchanged.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or three single gentlemen, can have full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms; water and gas in the house. Apply at No. 141 South 8th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife; one large room on second floor, with dinner at six; convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferries; in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Address, stating terms, A. L. R., Box No. 2,309 New-York Post-office.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Board for single gentlemen and families. Large airy apartments; rooms in suit or single. Families visiting the City will find this location desirable for comfort and convenience.

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board, in one of the most pleasant down town locations; use of bath. Inquire at No. 133 Franklin-st; references required.

ATTENTION.—GENTLEMEN CAN NOW HAVE a choice of several furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 120 Greene-st., second door from Prince. The house is quiet, and has modern improvements.

AT NO. 313 FOURTH-STREET, NEAR Washington square, three rooms on the second floor, with all the modern improvements; an excellent stand for a dentist or dressmaker, or will be let to single gentlemen. Can be seen at any time.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DESIRING board in a quiet house where they can have large, pleasant rooms and the comforts of home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th st. References given and required.

TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SINGLE rooms or in suites, handsomely furnished, especially suited to gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 Clinton-place. References required.

A FEW NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to young men, with board. Apply at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DESIROUS to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board for the Summer season in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A family without young children can be pleasantly accommodated at an elegant private residence, with fine grounds, old shade trees, plenty of fruit; bath, hot and cold water in the house. Best of references given and required. Address R. W. G., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, in a shaded healthy location, one or two hours' distance, with best accommodations, fare, and no children, also facilities for carriage and horseback rides, and fishing. Address D. B. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for a week.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at Haverstraw, N. Y.; two hours' sail by the Albany day boats; five steamers to and from the City daily; house large and airy, situated on the bank of the Hudson, good fishing and bathing; terms moderate. For full particulars, address J. M. POLHAMUS.

BOARD FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN on reasonable terms, at a private house in a pleasant village on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about two hours from the City by steamboat and railroad. Apply to the Office of the Hope Express Company, No. 74 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had in a small family, at Ravenswood, Long Island, the house being beautifully situated upon the banks of the East River, very near the steamboat landing. References given and required. Address Box No. 31 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at a farm-house situated along a beautiful river, about eight miles south of Long Branch. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No 18 Leroy-st.

SUMMER RESORT.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms to let, in a private family, in the village of Nyack, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, easy of access by steamboat or cars. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CENTRAL PARK STABLES, ON EIGHTH-AVENUE—Opposite the main entrance, corner of Broadway and 59th-st. The undersigned, having erected the above stables expressly for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen wishing to improve themselves in the beautiful accomplishment of horseback riding, will open on MONDAY, June 11, with an entire new stock of saddle horses, &c., and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of the riding public of this City, pledging himself that no effort on his part will be spared to insure every satisfaction. In connection with the above, will be found Park phaetons, and all other carriages suitable for Park riding, to let, with or without drivers. N. B.—Horses taken on livery.
GEO. F. BELLOWS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, 6 AND 7 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes to the pole, sure. Also one pair bay coach horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 6 years old, sound and kind, double and single. One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, short tails, 5 years old, sound and kind, and stylish drivers, and can trot in less than 4 minutes. One pair fine stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands high, long tails, and a very desirable team. Several single horses. One superior saddle mare, perfectly broke; safe for children or ladies. To be seen at GOULD'S New-York sales stables, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., immediately opposite the dépôt.

FOR SALE.—A SHETLAND PONY, WITH WAGON and harness. The pony is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, can be ridden or driven by the youngest children. The wagon is nearly new, has a shifting top, can be used with one or two seats and with either pole or shafts. Only sold because the owner has no further use for them. The above may be seen at EDWARD POST'S, Whitestone, L. I.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDsome calèche or britt carriage in perfect order and nearly new, made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, COMFORTABLE WAGON, made to order by Dusenberry & Van Duser, shifting top with pole and shafts, in perfect condition. Can be seen at private stable No. 12 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE SIXteen hands high, kind and gentle, suitable for a coupe or express wagon. Also a two-seated Rockaway wagon with top, nearly new. Inquire at No. 27 South William-st.

FOR SALE.—A SADDLE HORSE, VERY stylish, 15½ hands, 6 years old. To be seen at the Metropolitan Stable, corner Prince and Crosby sts. Inquire for HOLLISTER.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A NEW OPEN carriage, with a pair of horses and a steady driver. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th st., for four days.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 596 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS

Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 12 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHI BETA KAPPA.—AN ORATION WILL BE delivered in the large chapel of New-York University, before the New-York Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, at 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend.
BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, Recording Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JAPANESE MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—INGOMAR.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY—INVISIBLE PRINCE—MARRIED RAKE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME—ROSETTE.

PALACE GARDEN—SOIREE DANSANTE.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Washington* puts us in possession of our correspondence and foreign exchanges to the 6th inst. They render still more certain the steady and rapid advance of GARIBALDI to complete success, and render it extremely probable that the revolution will extend to Naples, where the news of his successes created the most intense popular enthusiasm. The capitulation which was entered into at Palermo has either expired or been broken, and the contest had been renewed. Our private advices state that the *Great Eastern* will probably sail on the 20th. The passage of the pending amendment to the Reform bill in the British House of Commons was likely to lead to a change of Ministry. The Russian nobles have presented a plan of emancipation which excites a good deal of attention.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Appropriation bill was taken up, the House teport agreed to, and the bill passed. The Overland Mail bill was then considered. Mr. POLK was in favor of the Butterfield contract. Mr. HALE thought the contractors would be willing to take $600,000, and give up the contract, which would be a saving of $3,400,000, for the remainder of the time the contract had to run. It was, he argued, economical to give them that sum and let them go, and then form a general system of Overland Mails, which would benefit all sections alike, at a fair expenditure. In the House, Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, madn a report from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing amendments to the Army bill, to the effect that they had agreed to the appropriations of $735,000 for fortifications. The Senate's amendment, appropriating $300,000 for coal and navy dépôts on the Isthmus of Chiriqui, was concurred in.

In the Baltimore Convention the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS regarded his prospects as much improved. New-York was represented as being strong for him. Moderate Southern Delegates say that if everything is fairly done, they will support the nominee, irrespective of personal prejudice or preference. Many, however, whose opinions carry weight with them, think there will be a split, and that HORATIO SEYMOUR will be nominated for President, with a strong Southern man for Vice-President. The question of admitting certain of the seceding delegates has not been yet determined, and it is likely that Texas and Florida will be ruled out. South Carolina has no representatives. The decision of every question, it is expected, will be in the hands of New-York, whose delegates will support the report of the Committee, with conservative amendments.

The political campaign advances steadily though with no great rapidity. C. M. CLAY has written a strong letter indorsing the Republican ticket, to a county meeting in Ohio, and Judge BATES of Missouri, in a similar epistle, declares his purpose to support Mr. LINCOLN, whom he knows to be an able, upright and true man and, whose election he considers necessary for the defeat of the purely sectional designs and purposes of the Democracy. The Union ticket he considers too weak to render it of the slightest practical use to support it.

By Pony Express from Camp Floyd, we learn that the Indian troubles in Western Utah still continue. We have, also, news from Pike's Peak to the 11th of June, to the effect that Gulch mining is active, but that the anticipations of the miners were not realized. A large number of emigrants were arriving and departing from the mining districts. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, friendly tribes of Indians, were preparing to go and fight the Utahs.

By the steamship *De Soto*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, we learn that another cargo of negroes had been landed on the Island, and one cargo captured by a Spanish cruiser.

The Japanese Embassy did not participate in any public ceremonies yesterday in consequence of the rain. The visit to Greenwood was necessarily postponed, and they nearly all remained secluded in their quarters. The Japanese excitement of to-day will be the *matinée* at the Academy of Music.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting last evening, but, with one or two exceptions, transacted only routine business. The exceptions were—first, a resolution of inquiry whether the Common Council had not a right, by a *three-fourths vote*, to order the Russ pavement to be taken up, the stone broken and relaid, *without a contract*, and whether the Comptroller could not be compelled to pay for work so ordered. The next was the Battery Enlargement and ferry franchise to GEORGE LAW, which came back from the Board of Aldermen with a very important amendment.

Prince DE JOINVILLE visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday. The visit was a strictly private one, his coachman being his only attendant. After finding the Commodore he presented his card, and expressed a wish to visit the different departments. He was shown through the various workshops and other places of interest, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements of the yard. On his retiring, the Marine Guard, Lieut. REYNOLDS, was called out and gave him a salute.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder BARNARD presiding, HUGH BOYLAN and his wife BRIDGET were convicted of an assault upon THOMAS MORAN with an axe, the injuries inflicted not being very severe. The man was sent to the State Prison, and the woman, who had been insulted by the complainant, was released on suspension of judgment. Several other cases were tried, all of which resulted in an acquittal.

Republican meetings were held last evening by the Young Mens' Republican Union Club, at their headquarters in Broadway, which was addressed by Hon. F. A. CONCKLIN and others. The Seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second Wards also held meetings at their respective headquarters, which were well attended and were marked by considerable enthusiasm.

The Hudson River Baptist Association South, celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church yesterday. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing, reading the scriptures, and speaking. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. C. W. ANABELL, of the Washington-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The main object of the association is to unite the Baptist Churches of the State for mutual aid and counsel.

The Historical Society held their last regular meeting of the season last evening. A large number were present. After the transaction of the usual business they adjourned to the first Tuesday in October next.

The business in Stocks yesterday improved in in prices ½@¾ ℘ cent., with a firmer demand on the Western list, which had previously been depressed. The New-York roads, and State, Federal and Railway Bonds, were steady. Exchange for the *Africa* was done at 109¾@109⅞. The export demand for Gold and Silver is less active. The *Africa* takes $200,000 in Gold on freight.

The sales of Cotton were quite limited. Prices were nominally unchanged. A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour, partly for export, at firmer rates. Wheat was less active, yet held higher. Corn was in demand, and was advancing. Provisions were quiet. Sugars and Teas were brisk and buoyant. Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Hemp, Spices, and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Naval Stores were attracting more attention. No really important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The African Slave-trade—The Debate in the Senate.

We published yesterday a very interesting debate in the Senate on the proposition of Mr. WILSON to fit out five small steam-vessels for service on the Coast of Africa, in the suppression of the Slave-trade. It is not to be disguised that this question is surrounded with practical difficulties, many of which were very clearly stated by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, as well as by two or three Southern Senators, who concurred, nevertheless, in denouncing the traffic and desiring its suppression. There is, indeed, no question in any quarter as to the activity with which the traffic is at this moment carried on, or the impunity with which it is attended. Not one of the hideous facts which were set forth in the letters of our correspondents on the coast of Africa, during the past Winter, in the TIMES, is denied. It is not disputed that nearly all the ships engaged in it are American ships, fitted out in American ports, and sailing under the American flag, or that a large portion of the cargoes are brought to market over our own waters, and under the noses of our cruisers. Nor is there any dispute as to the weight of the obligation which is imposed on us by religion, as well as by honor and sound policy, to do our utmost to suppress it. But in spite of all this, when we come to practical measures for suppressing the traffic, we encounter very formidable difficulties. The prize money offered tempts cruisers to permit the trade, in order that they may capture the traders. Sending the captured slaves to the English colonies supplies them with labor which they greatly need—while our Government is compelled, at very heavy expense, to do them the very questionable service of returning them to the shores from which they were stolen. It is easy to multiply objections of this kind, and to make them pretexts for neglecting our plain and obvious duty in regard to the traffic.

But, while we are ready duly to consider these objections, we protest against the plea, founded on the conduct of Great Britain, by which many of our public men seek to justify their inaction. When it is alleged by the opponents of the traffic that we have not cruisers enough on the Slave Coast, or that they are not active enough, or that the prohibitory statute needs revision—the reply is that England is hypocritical—that Exeter Hall philanthropists are humbugs—that the Coolie-trade is just as bad as the Slave-trade. So far is this style of logic relied on, that it appears the American Minister at Paris, three years ago, thought he had rendered the United States a signal service, by obtaining from Count WALEWSKI notes of a conversation between him and Lord COWLEY, in which a remonstrance of the latter against the French exportation of laborers from the coast of Africa was "countered" by an exposure of the horrors of the Coolie traffic, and by forwarding them to Gen. CASS. Now, those who reason in this way, talk as if Great Britain were the pastor of a Church and we the members, or a pedagogue and we the pupils; as if the sentiment of abhorrence with which the Slave-trade is regarded amongst us was something of her invention, with which she had supplied us, and that we had no better reason for entertaining it than her example and precepts; that our morality has no better foundation than her will, and that if she fails in conforming to any rule of morals, we are, *ipso facto*, released from all obligation to observe it.

There was undoubtedly a time when Great Britain took the lead in the crusade against the Slave-trade, and when her opinions and practice about it largely influenced those of other States. But it was at the close of the last French war, when she had swept all other navies off the ocean, and was left in possession of almost the entire commerce of the world.

Fifty years of peace have restored the international balance. She is no longer charged with the police of the seas, and in every department of maritime activity is closely pressed by four or five competitors. The United States have risen from the rank of a remote and struggling colony into that of a first-class Power. We have our own policy and our own views about the Slave-trade, as well as about everything else. We have our own police on the seas. Great Britain is not our model, or teacher, or guide. Whenever she sets about instructing us in our duties, we repudiate her advice with a good deal of indignation; and the result has been that at this moment there is no Power in the world which can count so largely on her forbearance as we can.

Under these circumstances the constant reference to her policy and her example, which is kept up in the Senate when the Slave-trade is under discussion, is not only very silly, but very humiliating. The last thing that Messrs. COLLAMER and MASON wish to accord to England is moral superiority, and yet every excuse which they discover in her inconsistencies for our own shortcomings is a tacit acknowledgment of it. She has nothing to do with our course in this matter. Our engagement to keep ten vessels on the coast is not an obligation imposed on us by her. It is an agreement as to the mode of doing what we were and are determined to do, in any case and at all hazards. If she withdrew all her cruisers to-morrow, legalized the traffic, and flooded the West Indies with real slaves, our course would not be one whit less clear. We are satisfied still, as we were satisfied in 1808, that the traffic is cruel, inhuman and inexpedient. Our religion and our civilization, a due regard for the morals of the community, and for the interests of free white labor, make it imperative on us to put a stop to it, so far at least as our flag and territory are concerned. It is of no consequence to us, so far as our own action is concerned, what France, or Spain, or England think about it, and do about it. We have arrived, we hope, at the dignity of possessing a code of morals and a political policy of our own. We have churches and schools, a literature and statesmen of our own. We are competent to form an opinion about the Slave-trade. If an auction of blacks took place in the orchestra at Exeter Hall to-morrow, we should doubtless all of us regret bitterly the relapse of a great nation to the slough of barbarism, and look with sorrow for the swift destruction that would surely follow it; but our own course would still be plain.

We abhor the traffic; we have ships and guns and men and money, and we are able to prevent all further pursuit of it under our own flag. Our duty is therefore clear; and all attempts to impede the performance of it by "pitching into England" are so much gratuitous self-degradation. Mr. SEWARD put the matter in the right light when he informed the Senate that we must get over the weakness of relying on England for assistance in administering the police of our own commerce. We must do it ourselves, for our own reasons, and in our own way.

An Archbishop in Agony.

St. THADDEUS HYATT has met with his match. The "Most Rev. the Catholic Archbishop of New-York" has fairly "capped" the determined martyr of the Senatorial Committee. Indeed, when the circumstances in which the Archbishop has preferred his plea, for the instant infliction upon his venerable person of torture, imprisonment or death, are considered, it must, we think, be conceded that the shepherd of souls has outdone the inventor of patent pavement-lights, and that in respect both to the smallness of his raw material of mole-hill, and to the bigness of his manufactured mountain, the ambitious ecclesiastic has surpassed his political prototype.

About six weeks ago the City Inspector, in the discharge of his ordinary routine of duties, sent a circular to all the clergy of the City, reminding them of the statute which requires all persons who perform the marriage ceremony in the City of New-York to keep a registry of the marriages which they may celebrate, and to report the same monthly to the Inspector. Of course the circular was sent to Archbishop HUGHES, in common with his clerical brethren of all denominations. In the dull eye of the law an Archbishop is simply a clergyman, and as when a Catholic prelate performs the marriage ceremony in an American city, the validity of his act depends upon its recognition, not by Pope PIUS IX., but by the statutes of the State, there would seem to be nothing more natural, than that Mr. Inspector DELAVAN should forward his little official note to Dr. Archbishop HUGHES. This, at least, the unregenerate mind might believe. Not so, however, the Archbishop himself, upon whom the sight of Mr. DELAVAN's innocent circular seems to have acted like a proclamation from GARIBALDI on the soul of Cardinal ANTONELLI. Instead of snubbing his Secretary for neglecting to make up the usual monthly record of marriages performed by "his Grace," the venerable "father of the faithful" in New-York forthwith sits down, and indites to the Inspector one of the most remarkable letters in the annals of epistolary genius. In reply to the inference which might not unreasonably be drawn from Mr. DELAVAN's circular, that "his Grace" had omitted to do something which it was his duty to do, the Archbishop savagely asserts the omission, and claims it as a great service rendered to mankind. "I beg leave to say,' cries "his Grace," "that nothing is left undone in the Church to which I belong which is not in harmony with the best interests of society!"

This certainly covers the whole ground. When a dignitary of the Church to which the Archbishop belongs fails to fulfill any of his ordinary civil or legal obligations, he confers an immense favor upon all the rest of us. A bishop who refuses to pay his taxes is a public benefactor in disguise, and we can never be sufficiently thankful for the benevolence of a priest who declines to settle his tailor's bill. The ancient dogma that the King can do no wrong, and the modern assumption of one of Mr. JOHN WILKES' female admirers that this celebrated apostle of liberty "squinted no more than a gentleman and a man of honor ought to squint," are fairly thrown into the shade by this clever and complete position of the Inspector's correspondent.

It was hardly worth while, after this, for the Archbishop to go any further into explanations and discussions of a dereliction which he had thus demonstrated to be a sublime act of public virtue. Nevertheless "his Grace" condescends to do so, and becomes, in so doing, mystical and oracular to a degree which would have warmed the cockles of JACOB BOHMEN's heart.

By way of further justifying what he views as the highly meritorious misconduct charged to his account, he first, in a general way, accuses the "officers of civil matrimony" of "sanctioning domestic iniquities," and then goes on:

> "I have therefore to say, with the utmost respect, that many cases have occurred, and are still liable to occur, in which it is for the Catholic priest to remedy privately the evils which the corruption of morals may have entailed, so far as any remnant of private conscience is concerned on the part of the delinquents. But I beg to say, once for all, that unless under coercion, I shall never betray these or similar weaknesses of fallen human nature, when it turns up in the form of penitence."

Why a "remnant of private conscience" should be considered a "weakness of fallen human nature," requiring to be "privately remedied" by a Catholic priest, "when it turns up in the form of penitence," we own ourselves hopelessly unable to divine; nor can we perceive the faintest power in this alarming state of things, to prevent any clergyman who feels disposed to obey the laws of the State in which he happens to live, from inscribing in a book that on the 8th of March he joined the hands of John Stubbs and Mary Snooks in holy matrimony. But as St. AUGUSTINE long ago laid claim as a merit of the true believer to say, "I believe this doctrine *because* it is absurd," so the Archbishop of New-York insists the more upon the solemnity of the motives which compel him to despise and spit upon the Inspector's poor little circular, that to the ordinary mind they are so vague, so wondrous and so incomprehensible. Like HYATT, he makes it an issue of life and death with his legal persecutors. He continues:

> "*I am prepared for a prison, or for a scaffold*; but I am not prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the obligations of my conscience in a country like this, in which it is said that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen."

This is HYATT's ground precisely; but taken, as we have already said, with more than HYATT's preternatural majesty of resolution. If Inspector DELAVAN were the Emperor DIOCLETIAN, and a cohort of Numidian horse were on its way to seize the prelate, and drag him, fastened to the tails of their barbs, down the Fifth-avenue to Washington-square, there to be impaled, or fed to fishes in the pond, "his Grace" could not take on a loftier strain. We rejoice in his saintly heroism; but we rejoice even more fervently to think that it is not likely to be put to the proof, the laws of New-York affixing to the offence in which the Archbishop glories the penalty, not of death, nor even of imprisonment at hard labor for life, but simply of a moderate fine. This penalty the City authorities propose to see inflicted, and we trust they will not fail to do so. The Archbishop expects it, and the public, we are sure, would regret to see him disappointed. With cases like those of BURDELL and BOKER fresh in the general recollection, we cannot afford to trifle with the few guarantees now provided by the law for the institution of marriage. So far as the Archbishop's mysterious "delinquents" are concerned, the enforcement of the State law will give them no trouble when they "turn up in the form of penitents." For however secret their marriages may be, of course some record of their celebration must be kept somewhere, and it really will be quite as safe in the public offices as in the Archbishop's coat-pocket, or in a drawer of the archiepiscopal desk.

The Archbishop hints at a compromise, in the following highly diplomatic suggestion:

> "If the State appointed a salary for clergymen to perform marriage, or any other religious act, as its official agent, I can understand that the State might have a right to inquire into the manner, time, circumstances, &c., of such act, and to hold its agent responsible to its laws. There may be those who will admit the obligation, in the absence of these conditions, to render the State an account of their stewardship."

Not being one of "those," his "Grace" plainly intimates that he is one of "others" who would be found ready, on receipt of a becoming salary, to record the conjugation of all sorts of delinquents in the most exact and faithful style; to resign the prison and the scaffold, and to save Inspector DELAVAN the trouble of sending about his precatory circulars. We have no doubt of his "Grace's" sincerity, but as the number of our clergymen is considerable, and as his Grace is the only one who has thus far insisted on being paid by the State for performing a duty which is commonly paid for also by the parties directly interested, we are inclined to think the cause of public economy will be served, as well as "the best interests of society," by prolonging the Archbishop's martyrdom, and passing to the credit of the State the fines collected from his conscientious offences against the public law.

President Buchanan and the Report of the Covode Committee.

The majority report of the Covode Committee, which has just been presented to the House of Representatives, and of which it is proposed to print 50,000 copies for the edification of the country at large, is a document which Mr. BUCHANAN will doubtless treasure as a most valuable addition to the annals of his Administration. If by any extraordinary accident all copies of this little work should be destroyed, a hiatus would be left in the history of his time which all future chroniclers would bitterly lament. It is true that previous to the period at which this remarkable narrative commences, he had seen "forty years of public life," on which he frequently looks back with pardonable pride.

But active and useful as that portion of his career undoubtedly was, it can furnish nothing which in boldness of conception, in fertility of resource, in audacity, and we regret to add, in misfortune, can for a moment be compared to the thrilling occurrences which crowd every line of Mr. COVODE's most wondrous tale. The Retreat of the Ten Thousand, the advance of Charles XII on Pultowa, the retreat from Moscow, CLIVE's first campaign, HAVELOCK's march on Lucknow, are very exciting stories in their way. They are full of most marvelous adventures, of hair-breadth escapes, of wondrous successes, of heart-rending reverses. Nobody who admires valor, and sympathizes with misfortune, can ever peruse them without emotion. We do not deny the fascination they have, and always will have for all that portion of the human race, amongst whom the art of reading is at all cultivated.

But we feel confident that we do not lay ourselves open to the charge of exaggeration when we say that the labors of JAMES BUCHANAN in behalf of the Lecompton Constitution as recorded by the Covode Committee, far surpass them all in everything which constitutes a fair title to the interest and admiration of gods and men. XENOPHON and NAPOLEON, and CHARLES XII., and HAVELOCK, and CLIVE, displayed many great qualities in the enterprises to which we have referred, but none which our "old public functionary" does not exhibit in his Lecompton campaign in an equal, if not greater degree. His fortitude has been unexampled in the annals of warfare. He persevered in his course in spite of the remonstrances and entreaties, and finally in spite of the desertion and hostility, of his best friends. He persevered in it, moreover, in utter disregard of his own reputation for veracity and good faith—in plain and open breach of most solemn pledges. Other heroes have done their greatest deeds in the hope of winning a great name, and leaving it to the next generation as a cherished inheritance. Mr. COVODE's hero enjoys the rare distinction of having risen superior even to

> "——the last infirmity of noble minds,"

and of pursuing his object unshaken by the reflection that success would most probably cover him with infamy.

Of his courage, the report is full of proofs. Every member he button-holed or bribed, every newspaper he sought to buy up, every job he concocted for the support of his scheme, was fresh evidence of the old soldier's unconquerable pluck. Mere brute courage will, as all the world knows, carry most men through the bloodiest and longest day with credit, if not with honor; but to come down out of the Chair of the Presidency of the United States at the age of seventy, and propose to one's old and intimate friends to plunder the Treasury, sell out the Government contracts, and corrupt the Legislature by wholesale in order to force a fraud down the throats of a whole people, is something which needs more than brute courage. It is only the courage of the soul, that moral heroism which conquers the nerves, keeps the eye steady, the lip firm, and the brow unruffled, that is capable of such exploits as this.

Mr. BUCHANAN's fertility of resource, as set forth in this report, is even more remarkable than either his fortitude or his courage. We think the variety and ingeniousness of the devices to which he resorted, to bring about the passage of the Lecompton bill, must make everybody regret that the Constitution of the United States does not make the President's term of office four or five times as long. In the dangerous crisis in national affairs which we all foresee, the presence of so ready a gentleman at the head of affairs would be invaluable. It is not everybody who can turn all the resources of the Government to such good account for the accomplishment of a single object. We are not likely to have many Presidents who will be able to make the Custom House, the Post-Office, the Foreign Embassies and Consulships, the Navy, the Public Printing, the poor newspapers, and "Divine Providence," work in concert for the promotion of the passage of a nefarious bill by the House of Representatives. When the nation gets such a man into office, common prudence seems to dictate the propriety of keeping him there.

We cannot close this brief notice of the report without congratulating Mr. BUCHANAN upon leaving so remarkable a record of his Administration to posterity. Next to the gratification which he must experience at getting rid of the responsibilities of office, must be the gratification of having his labors chronicled with so much care and accuracy. We have had so many Presidents now, that he needs to display extraordinary merit, or live in extraordinary times who wishes to be distinguished and from the common herd. Mr. BUCHANAN, however, need have no fear of being lost in the crowd. He has made his mark. As long as the Covode report remains extant, the public will remain familiar with his great and varied labors. He has, however, created additional security for the perpetuation of his memory, by committing it to the keeping of a grateful and happy people. As long as the Lecompton Constitution is remembered in Kansas, so long will her citizens shower blessings on the grave of the indomitable old man who fought for its adoption with such unshaken courage, and sacrificed so much to save it.

There is one aspect in which we commend his example to the attention of all "young and ardent politicians." He began his public life forty years ago. He entered at the close of his career upon the highest office in the people's gift. While in that office, he used all the power and influence which it gave him for the service of "the great Democratic Party," without regard to his own feelings or those of his friends. The result has been that the Democratic Party has fallen to pieces in the fourth year of his manipulation, and the fragments revile, and scorn, and reject him. The moral is—"stick to your party; don't be too scrupulous; follow your leader; serve faithfully; do all you can to avoid being left out in the cold," and the chances are that your companions in arms will finally aid a committee of investigation, in handing down the record of your various rascalities to the next generation.

Emancipation in Russia.

Among our foreign extracts this morning will be found an interesting letter from St. Petersburg which we have translated from the *Indépendance Belge*, concerning the emancipation of the Russian serfs. In spite of the formidable difficulties by which it is surrounded, the Emperor persists in the prosecution of this great work, and so far as the result aimed at is concerned, he is supported by the nobility and owners of great estates throughout the Empire. The wisdom of the measure,—its harmony with the Christian spirit and popular enfranchisement of the age, are universally recognized,—and there is a general desire in all quarters to promote its success.

But serious differences of opinion and of interest have arisen in regard to the mode by which it shall be accomplished. The plan recommended by the commission created for the discussion of the subject, requires owners to give to the emancipated serfs as much land as shall suffice for their support. Naturally enough, this proposal encounters a very strenuous opposition, as the nobles consider it enough for them to give up their serfs, without being called upon to give their lands in addition.

The letter referred to gives the substance of the counter plan which has been proposed by a deputation of the nobility, which has been in the imperial capital for some two months upon this business. They assent to emancipation, but desire that, instead of its taking effect at once, they shall have *two years* within which to arrange its conditions. During this time the masters and serfs make leases and contracts for lands upon such terms as may be mutually satisfactory,—the leases to be for a term of not less than six years. In this way it is believed that nearly all the serfs may be provided for. To those of them who, at the end of the two years, shall still remain destitute, the Government may assign lands, to be appraised by a Commission, and paid for by the Government at the price fixed, in bonds at five per cent. interest.

This is the plan of emancipation proposed by the nobility. It seems to have been received with favor, although a declaration appended to the memorial, to the effect that outside of some such plan as this they could see "nothing but trouble and confusion," is said to have excited the Emperor's displeasure, as it seemed too much like a menace. There can be no doubt, however, that the project of emancipation is advancing with as much rapidity as is consistent with the public peace and the general welfare.

Emigration from Europe.

The past few days have been unusually prolific in fresh arrivals from foreign shores. That arid waste at the foot of this island, styled the Battery, was the landing-place, on Monday and Tuesday, of two thousand Germans, and perhaps half as many Irish. The interior of Castle Garden presented an aspect much more suggestive of the Tower of Babel than of the historic scenes that transpired when the infant liberties of America were cradled there. The commingling of every dialect that prevails in Europe, from the Land's End to the Bosphorus, poured through throats of every age, from the babbling of infancy to the hoarseness of old age. Nor was the variety of tongues greater or more characteristic than that of garbs and manners. Thoughtful Germans from the banks of the Rhine withdrew to retired corners to study maps and books for information of the region through which their journey led them. Celtic pilgrims to the land of "fraydom," sought similar intelligence from whomever they met, Young "Greek met Greek," and joined in Hibernian "tug of war," for the possession of disputed crusts, while embryo SCHLEGELS and GOETHES sat in pensive silence, apparently in brown studies of "the unities of the drama," or in profound aspirations after "the transcendental." Women, with a profusion of braided hair which a Yankee belle would envy, indulged in a much less than Yankee expansiveness of apparel, and wore shoes much larger in proportion—while sons of Erin, with a commendable thirst for knowledge, asked when the train would leave for Millwaukee or Kansas.

Outside of the building hung a heard of hungry "runners," like hyenas around a tomb, waiting to pounce on the unsophisticated strangers, and entice them into swindling dens, where bogus "boarding-masters" rob them, and then kick them into the streets. Thanks to the efficient Commissioners, the immigrants suffer much less in this respect than formerly. Great care is taken to exclude these vampires from the building, and the unwary are put on their guard against them. The immigrant dépôt is indeed a great blessing to foreigners, who are thrown upon our shores without means or friends. It is a place where they may remain until they have time to learn where they wish to go, and can take a fair start. To those also who have a taste for speculations on the characteristics of men and peoples, the place is an ample studio, replete with human models of every race.

Minor Topics.

—There is no likelihood of the adoption of the Japanese costume in this country. However baggy the fashion of trowsers may become, it will still fall far short of the amplitude of a Kami's *toiski*, and let the rage for a sensation "tile" run never so high, any *habitué* of Broadway will instinctively shrink from mounting the mud-turtle shell of a covering in which the Niphonese delight. Nor is it probable that the peculiar style of hair-dressing in vogue with our visitors will ever become a favorite with our nice young men for full-dress occasions. Straw sandals pale before the glories of patent leather, and the gowns which envelope the forms of the Princes are deformities not to be mentioned in the same breath with a stylish "sack," to say nothing of the full-fledged "swallow-tail coat." The lacquer-ware of the Niphonese may become a passion with our people, but their personal wear will never grow into favor. However extensive may be our importations from Japan, the fashions will be let alone. Paris need fear no rival in Jeddo.

—Considerable excitement has been caused in European political circles by a report that the French Ambassador at Berlin had, under instructions, called upon the Foreign Secretary of the Prussian Government for explanations concerning a private letter written by the Prince Regent of Prussia to Prince ALBERT of England, in which the Emperor NAPOLEON was spoken of in terms scarcely consistent with the pacific relations of the two countries. The report was first published in the Berlin *Zeitung*, and was copied into the London *Times* as well as the leading continental journals. How the letter came to the knowledge of the French Government was not explained. The Paris *Presse* said it was quite impossible that such a letter, if written, should be made the basis of any diplomatic action—and it now adds that the Prussian *Moniteur* puts an end to all conjectures on the subject by declaring the whole story to be without the slightest foundation.

—To every innovation in the world's affairs, the regular army of English expressions is indebted for a reinforcement of words. When LOUIS NAPOLEON marched his army to the aid of the Italians, *mobilize* was at once adopted as a child of the regiment, and the somewhat slangy word *vim* became supplanted by the more euphorious expression *elan*. The treaty-box of the Niphonese has come full freighted with words and phrases. Suicide will henceforth be known as "happy dispatch," and our venerable President will be styled Tycoon. Officers will be Kamis; and mock auctioneers will sell tokays instead of watches. If we could only import ideas it would be worth while; as it is, any further additions to the language in the way of words are of doubtful utility.

—Whatever plans others may have, GARIBALDI's evident purpose is to promote the union of all Italy by annexing the Kingdom of Naples to Sardinia as soon as he shall have succeeded in establishing its independence. The French papers give this construction to an order he has issued directing the formation of eight regiments of infantry to take rank after the 52d Piedmontese Infantry. He has also assumed the Dictatorship in the name of the King. The London *Times* says that England would not object to such an arrangement, but that LOUIS NAPOLEON probably would. The fact that GARIBALDI contemplates such a result gives reason to believe that VICTOR EMANUEL is by no means unfriendly to his expedition and to the revolution which it has excited.

—In regard to certain rumors which have prevailed concerning the intention of Austria to make common cause with the King of Naples, the Paris *Opinione Publique* says they are entirely untrue, and that Austria has resolved, on the contrary, to leave the King to his own resources, even if the revolution should pass from the island of Sicily to the mainland. It also denies the rumor that the Russian Minister at Turin had protested against the annexation of Naples to Sardinia, and says that he did nothing but counsel M. CAVOUR to be prudent and moderate.

—The Austrian soldiers are initiating a new style of suicide. They charge their muskets with brandy, place the muzzle to their mouths and fire. The consequence is a confusion of brain which cannot be produced by the more common way of using the liquor. It is a great pity that our Aldermen could not be persuaded to take their matutinal "nips" in the same manner. If they would only take their "smashes" from the muzzle of a musket instead of the mouth of a bottle, "public opinion" would permit them to indulge to any extent in their favorite beverage.

—Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU says that cats may be prevented from killing chickens by tying a dead chicken to the neck of the cat that has acquired this habit, and obliging her to drag it around for two or three days. When the fowl-killing mania is fully developed, however, we apprehend that simply tying a chicken to the neck will not be sufficient. A moderate sized brick should also be attached to the cat's tail, and after this operation is completed, the three should be dropped into the most convenient well, in which case the cure will be found effectual.

—The accident on the Great Northern Railway, in England, by which a train ran with full force into a station, doing a great deal of damage, proved to have been occasioned by a neglect of one of the brakemen to apply the brake. For this neglect he was sent to jail for two months. Can an instance be cited in which any railway official in this country has ever been punished for neglect of duty—no matter how serious the consequences may have been?

—We are glad to learn that Judge KENT's health has perceptibly improved within the last few days. His disease is gout in the stomach and kidneys,—an excessively painful as well as dangerous ailment. Since Saturday, however, its violence has abated,—the disease showing a tendency to leave the parts affected hitherto and showing itself in the feet. The Judge is not yet considered out of danger, but there is reason to hope that he may recover.

From Havana.

NEGROES LANDED—A CARGO CAPTURED—THE SUGAR MARKET.

Steamship *De Soto*, JAS. D. BULLOCH, Commander, arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans, *via* Havana, with moderate freight, and a large passenger list to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

The *De Soto* left New-Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th, at 8 A. M., and had a fine run over to Havana, arriving early on the morning of the 14th inst. Havana at 1 P. M. on the 15th, for New-York; during two days experienced strong Northeast winds, with heavy rolling sea.

She brings no news of special interest.

The French sloop-of-war *Olivie* remained in Havana, expecting to clear shortly for Vera Cruz.

A cargo of negroes had been landed to the westward a few days previous to the arrival of the *De Soto*, and one cargo had been captured by a Spanish cruiser.

The British gunboat *Jasper* was to leave on a cruise shortly. The United States steamer *Crusader* was still cruising to the eastward. All well.

Markets quiet, with but slight movements.

The health of Havana and the surrounding country continues good. Sugar making continues on many estates.

FREIGHTS.—There is an active demand for vessels, but the arrivals have been moderate, and better rates have been obtained.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—The new plan of paying the United States Census Marshals a specified sum per name collected, will, it is said by those who ought to know, insure more complete returns than were given under the last *régime*. The old plan was to pay the Marshals by the day; the present one makes it an object to them to collect as many names as possible in their respective districts. Some of the best informed Marshals, who have diligently pursued their investigations, express great surprise at the unexpectedly large number of families found in localities with which they supposed they were previously familiar, and in which they believed there were few persons residing. If the census is fairly taken, it will surprise even New-Yorkers with the multitude of people who live in tenant houses and back alleys. It may be a question, however, whether the Marshals will not be tempted to write up fictitious statistics, since it is much easier to write at home than to collect information from house to house; and the more they write the more pay they get.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Homestead Bill---Land at Twenty-five Cents an Acre.

DOUGLAS ALMOST GIVEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Maj. EDWARD JOHNSON, of the Sixth Infantry, is detailed to discipline recruits at Governor's Island and will report without delay at Fort Columbus. Lieut. EDDY, of the First Artillery, has been granted a leave of absence, with permission to make a foreign tour.

THE INDIAN KANSAS LAND GRANT AND THE SPECULATORS.

Under the treaty of 1838, one million acres of land were set apart for the New-York Indians, emigrating to Kansas. Only thirty-two emigrated within the time specified, and they have received their portion of the land, but without the power of alienation. The Indian Office has turned over the residue of the land to the General Land Office, as public land, subject to entry and sale. This action will seriously disappoint the speculators, who have been purchasing these Kansas lands of the Indians. Claims, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, for depredations committed by the Indians, have been presented to Congress for payment, under the Indian Intercourse act, but it will be shown that this act has been improperly applied to the country lying between Fort Leavenworth and Utah, this not being a portion of the Indian lands. The lobby will be strongly interested for these claims.

MORMONS MASSACRED BY THE INDIANS.

Information from Utah, received to-day at the Indian office, represents the parties lately massacred by the Shoshones in Carson Valley, as apostate Mormons. Great excitement prevails in Salt Lake City. This assassination is believed to be the fight reported between Capt. ORMSBY's men and the five hundred Indians.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION—OUR OFFICERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Navy Department is in receipt of heavy mails from the Mediterranean squadron. Our officers are watching with interest the military movements in Sicily, but care will be taken to observe strict neutrality, and avoid all complication. The officers and men were all well, there having been but little sickness and no deaths.

LATEST ADVICES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

Dispatches from the Chinese Squadron make no mention of the attempted assassination of Prince GOTAIRA. Consul HARRIS is expecting the return of the Japanese Embassy by the middle of August. The Chinese were actively preparing to defend themselves against the English, and are confident of their ability to do so successfully.

NO MONEY WANTED FOR UTAH.

The reason why Congress has made no appropriation for the Territorial Legislature in Utah is explained by the fact that Secretary COBB reports a sufficient appropriation of previous years to meet all expenditures.

THE CHIRIQUI APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of coal in Chiriqui requires the President to be satisfied that the title of New-Grenada is good, and the grant to THOMPSON valid. This protects the rights of Costa Rica, as she will be heard on the question of title before any decision will be made. Such is the understanding of those who support the bill in Congress.

THE HOUSE UNCOURTEOUS TO THE SENATE.

Factious opposition to business on the Democratic side of the House is strongly exhibited in their refusal to consider the Senate bills, after the courtesy exhibited by the Senate in giving the House bills precedence of all cases on their calendar. This reciprocal courtesy is now violated for the first time.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Many leading Republicans condemn the policy of stopping the work on public buildings here, and favor liberal appropriations for them all, especially the Potomac Acqueduct.

DOUGLAS STOCK GOING DOWN.

The proceedings thus far in Baltimore are regarded as unfavorable to the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS. But much better feeling is manifested by Southern politicians, and the prospects for harmony in the Democratic Party are improving. Mr. DOUGLAS declares his purpose to accept no nomination not fairly made, and under the usage of the party. He opposed the attempt to require a pledge from the delegates as an innovation, and urged his friends not to ask it. The withdrawal of the resolution was at the urgent request of Mr. DOUGLAS.

MR. BRODHEAD DESIRES A RECOGNITION.

Ex-Senator BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, is said to be the aspirant for the nomination should the Convention determine to take a new name. The Commissioners under the Paraguayan treaty have arranged for an early organization and commencement of work.

COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT PIKES PEAK.

The Interior Department will take immediate steps to carry out the purpose of Congress in appropriating $35,000 for the purpose of holding a council with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and collecting them on the reservation in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak.

Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

The Homestead conferees met this morning for the twelfth time, and to the surprise of both branches of Congress finally agreed on a report. By this compromise all the land subject to private entry is to be open for homesteads at twenty-five cents per acre; and also one-half of the surveyed public lands which have not been offered at public sale, that is only the unoffered sections. Preemptors now on the public lands are to have two years after the passage of the act to pay for their lands and to pay them at the half price—sixty-two and a half cents per acre. The Senate are to strike out their section requiring the President to sell the public lands within two years after the survey. The House Conferees insisted on extending the bill to all over twenty-one years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to all the surveyed land; but this being declined, acceded to the above, with the reservation that they accepted it as the best the Senate would yield, and should insist on its enlargement hereafter.

It is understood that one of the Senate Conferees, Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, declined joining in the above agreement.

While only Messrs. BRAGG and PEARCE in the Senate voted nay, ten more than two-thirds of the House voted in the affirmative on concurring in the Conference report on the Homestead bill. The negative votes were exclusively Southern men, there being a mere sectional division on the subject.

From dispatches received here, it appears that Mr. COX, of Ohio, will be renominated. Licking county gave him 2,436 votes—all the Democratic votes at the Democratic primary election Saturday. He had no opposition. The other counties of his district were 1,800 Democratic last Autumn.

The Committee on Conference on the $21,000,000 loan proposition, consists of Senators HUNTER, FESSENDEN and LATHAM, and Representatives MORRELL, HOWARD of Michigan, and PHELPS.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, a member from Pennsylvania, is dangerously ill, with little or no prospect of recovery.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill amending the bill awarding a contract to the Choctaw Indians.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) presented a memorial for a light-ship in Galveston Harbor. Referred.

The bill to authorize divorces in the District of Columbia was passed.

The Legislative Appropriation bill came up, and a Committee of Conference was ordered on disagreeing amendments.

The Overland bill came up, and was postponed.

The House resolution to reduce the price of public printing 40 per cent. was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to amend by striking out 40 and inserting 25. Agreed to—Yeas, 24; Nays, 21.

It was then postponed, and the Appropriation bill taken up. A Committee of Conferences was ordered on the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate insisted on its amendment providing for a twenty-million loan to the Legislative Appropriation bill, to which the House had previously disagreed.

The Overland Mail bill was taken up.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed that portion of the bill which modified the Butterfield contract. He was entirely unprepared to break up or change a contract which had been faithfully carried out.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) understood that the contractors of the present overland route would be willing to take $600,000 and give up their contract. This would be a saving to the Government, according to the Postmaster-General, of $3,400,000 for the time the contract has to run. He thought it a wise policy, and an economical one, to give them this amount and let them go, and then make a general system of overland mails, which would benefit all sections alike at fair expenses. He was opposed to an overland mail and steamship mail together, and favored the bill introduced by the Senator from California, (Mr. LATHAM,) as he understood that satisfied all the various interests represented in the California mails, viz.: the Butterfield route, Commodore VANDERBILT, the Post-office Department, and the Southwestern section.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) proceeded to show that when the overland mail was established on the Butterfield route it was a mere experiment, but it had grown into an enterprise unequaled in the world, and the revenue from postage on that route had increased from $12 per month to $12,000—the receipts for last March. He did not know but, at this rate, it would soon pay for itself. It had never failed to make the proper time; and although he was originally opposed to the route the Butterfield contract was located on, yet it had made correct time, and benefited a greater section of the country than if it were straight. He was opposed to a change of this end of the Butterfield route to Vicksburg, as was proposed, as it would ignore all benefit to be derived from it for Northern Louisiana, Arkansas and Northern Texas. He did trust the Butterfield contract would not be disturbed by those Senators and Members who made it. He doubted if a better contract could be made, and was against any violation of it. If interfered with, the contractors would come to Congress for indemnity to the last dollar.

At this stage the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill reported, and the report being agreed to by the Senate and House, the bill stands passed.

The discussion was continued on the Overland Mail bill till 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

The Senate resumed the session at 6 o'clock.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) gave notice that he should call up, to-morrow, the motion of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. POWELL,) to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution calling on the President for any dispatches received from the Minister at Turin concerning the troubles in Italy.

Some private bills were passed.

Resumed the consideration of the Overland Mail bill.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was opposed to striking out the second section, and change the terminus of the Butterfield route from St. Louis. The centre of the Mississippi valley needed facilities the same as New-Orleans.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.) said he was not interested in these bickerings between interior villages. The great centers were New-York, this side of the mountains, and San Francisco the other side. There was no use talking about other centers.

The amendment to strike out the second section was disagreed to.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.) moved to postpone the bill to take up the Post Office Deficiency bill. Agreed to.

The Committee on Conference on the Homestead bill reported that the House receded from its amendments, and agreed to the Senate bill with certain amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) explains that the Senate bill was not materially changed.

The report of the Committee was concurred in—yeas 36, nays 2. Messrs. BRAGG and PEARCE were the only votes in the negative.

Mr. YULEE offered a substitute to the House amendments to the Post-office bill.

After a long discussion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) asked unanimous consent to take up his bill to do equal justice to all the States in the distribution of lands, and providing a deposit of surplus revenue with them.

Objection was made.

Mr. GILMER moved a suspension of the rules.

Motion disagreed to by 53 against 89.

Several private bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Numerous members repeatedly and impatiently endeavored to be recognized by the Speaker, in order that they might move a suspension of the rules for the introduction of various bills.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) with a view of terminating such undignified scenes, moved to adjourn. Motion lost, 18 only voting affirmatively.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the dissagreeing amendments to the Army bill, that they had agreed to the appropriation of $735,000 for fortifications.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Navy bill, and non-concurred, among others, in that appropriating $300,000 for coal and naval dépôts on the Isthmus of Chiriqui.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.) asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a joint resolution that so long as the United States Government pursues the policy of returning to the coast of Africa the Africans captured by our vessels of war, the President procure the concurrence of the British Government in returning them to the said coast on the same terms and conditions as those which may be captured by the British Navy, and that in case the British Government will not enter into a Convention for this purpose, the President signify the wishes of the United States to terminate at once the eighth section of the Ashburton Treaty.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the rules were suspended, and the House passed the Senate bill, relative to the Homas grant.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Conference on the Homestead bill, made a report thereon, which was concurred in by 112, against 51.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reported in favor of printing fifty thousand copies of the majority and minority Covode Committee reports.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) offered an amendment to print 100,000 copies.

This was lengthily opposed by the Democrats, as contrary to the rules.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. GURLEY reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 25,000 copies of the bill and report of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. NELSON offered a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and 100,000 copies of the reports on Naval Expenditures, with the evidence before the said Committee, to be printed and bound together. He wished it sent to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. NELSON moved a suspension of the rules, which was disagreed to, there not being a two-third vote in favor of it. Adjourned.

Dr. Deck and the Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct a very extraordinary assertion in regard to one of Mr. TENNYSON's most popular ballads, which I find made in your paper this morning?

Dr. ISAIAH DECK, a personage whose matrimonial experiences seem to have been alike multitudinous and complicated, writes to you that after his first unsuccessful attempt at getting really and solidly married, and on hearing of the death of the lady involved, he "subsequently married Lady C. VERE DE VERE—the CLARA DE VERE of TENNYSON."

Your readers who are familiar with TENNYSON's poem of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" must have been not a little shocked and disgusted at being thus coolly informed that its heroine was a living and breathing woman, a daughter of England's actual aristocracy, and one of the wives of, or rather one of the women more or less married to ISAIAH DECK, M. D. For a more uncomplimentary "copy of verses" cannot be easily imagined. The Lady CLARA is described as a flirt of the first water, who amuses herself, while in the country, with breaking a passionate rustic's honest heart, leaves her victim to cut his throat, and floats back into her own world of fashion without a thought of his untimely grave, or of his widowed mother's curse. That any man in his senses should charge a distinguished writer with sketching such a character from real life, and baptizing it with a genuine name, is simply amazing.

When Mr. TENNYSON's poem was written and published, the ancient name of DE VERE was not borne by a solitary person in the whole circle of the English titled aristocracy. DEBRETT & BURKE knew it not. The last male of the DE VERES died in the beginning of the last century, twentieth Earl of OXFORD, and Mr. TENNYSON used the stately patronymic "as not abusing it," just as TREMAINE WARD had done before him, there being no heart of man or woman to be wounded thereby. Two years afterwards, in 1832, the VERE HUNTS of Ireland, remotely descended, through the female line, from the ancient stock, assumed the surname of DE VERE by patent, and that family is now represented by Sir VERE DE VERE, Bart. AUBREY DE VERE, the poet, is a younger brother of this gentleman, but there is not, and by a curious chance has not been for many years, a single daughter even of the VERE HUNTS bearing the name of CLARA.

Of course, had there been, no baronet's daughter wears the title of "Lady;" and the only Ladies VERE who have existed in England for many years have been married women. A daughter of Lord TWEEDDALE and a daughter of Lord CORK are now so designated, as having married with their honorary prefixes into the old Scottish family of HOPE-VERE, or WEIR.

Whether "ISAIAH DECK, M. D.," did or did not, more or less, marry a certain "Lady," or "Miss" CLARA VERE DE VERE, (for he uses both designations as if he supposed them identical,) is a matter of no importance to any but the parties immediately concerned; but I should be sorry to have any of Mr. TENNYSON's American admirers "make a note" to the poet's lasting discredit, on the strength of this strange "letter in the TIMES."

And I am your obedient servant,

W.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Letter from Edward Bates.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS SOLELY—THE DEMOCRATS HAVE STAKED THEIR EXISTENCE ON THE CONTINUANCE OF NEGRO SLAVERY—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BE SUPPORTED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 19.

The *Democrat*, to-morrow, will contain Judge BATES' letter in support of the Chicago nominee. After disclaiming that he feels the least pique or dissatisfaction at not being nominated himself, he says that it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter. The Democratic Party, he says, has merged its existence in the one idea of Negro Slavery, and is wholly sectional. It has in various instances endangered the equality of coördinate branches of the Government, and attempted to degrade the Judiciary by striving to make a passive register of party decrees. In most, if not all things, he considers the Republican Party the opposite of the Democratic, and therefore entitled to his support, and this would be a sufficient reason for his supporting any man whom the Republican Party might put forward, if he had not other good reasons for supporting Mr. LINCOLN. The Union Party he considers too weak to elect any candidate or establish any principle. He says he has known Mr. LINCOLN for more than twenty years, and that he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage, morals and amiability; that he has talents, and he will use them to the best advantage. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and well able to sustain himself, and advance the cause against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used; that, in brief, he considers him a sound, safe, national man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, and that for the good of the whole country, he hopes he may be elected. The letter is very able, and has given great satisfaction to such of his Republican friends as have seen it.

Later from the Plains.

CONTINUATION OF INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—MINING ACTIVE AT PIKE'S PEAK, &C.

ST. JOSEPHS, Tuesday, June 19.

The Pony Express from Camp Floyd arrived at noon to-day, on time.

The Indian troubles in Western Utah have not yet been adjusted.

The Westward Express left here on Saturday night, and will continue to do so every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Pike's Peak Express furnishes the following items of news, under Denver City date of June 11:

Gulch mining in Gregory and the vicinity is actively prosecuted, but few are realizing their anticipations or taking out much more than their expenses. Some of the lead claims, containing no paying dirt, are pretty much abandoned for the present, miners desiring to realize immediately. There is quartz enough now out to supply not only all the mills at present in operation, but all those on the road, for the next six months. The rainy season has commenced unexpectedly early in the mountains, finding the miners unprepared with shelter. Timber for the construction of mills is scarce. Large numbers of emigrants are both arriving at and departing from the mining regions. Five hundred friendly Indians are on the South Park. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are about sending out a war party against the Utes, leaving their families and horses near Denver City. There is very little improvement in business in this city.

The Delaware Bridge Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Chancellor this morning gave an opinion in the Delaware Bridge case, affecting in some degree exclusive grants. The Trenton Delaware Bridge Company claimed the exclusive right to bridge the Delaware three miles above and three miles below their present bridge. This grant was alone granted by New-Jersey. The question came up on an application to grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the Trenton City Bridge Company from erecting a bridge across the Delaware. The Chancellor denied the injunction. The grant by the Legislature of New-Jersey of exclusive franchise was invalid, and inoperative for want of concurrent jurisdiction provided for in the agreement between the two States, made in 1783. New-Jersey had no right to give any such franchise, and no covenant to refuse the right to build a bridge without the consent of Pennsylvania.

The Bark White Cloud.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Returned Bark *Trinity*, LEASK, hence May 29 for Galveston. June 4, lat. 35° 46', lon. 67° 43', fell in with bark *White Cloud*, RAY, from New-York, for Cadiz, dismasted and full of water, having been knocked down in a gale on the 29th of May. The *Trinity*, in attempting to beat to windward of the wreck, in order to save the crew on board, missed stays and struck the *White Cloud* amidships, carrying away the *Trinity's* head spars, and causing her to leak 600 strokes ℔ hour. At 10 A. M., on the 5th, the *Trinity* succeeded in saving the crew and Captain of the *White Cloud*, and brought them to this port.

U. S. Steamer Pawnee.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 19.

The U. S. steamer *Pawnee*, which sailed from here yesterday for Norfolk, on a trial-trip, stopped at Fort Mifflin this morning, and shortly afterwards started again for her destination. All on board of her were well.

From the Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Arizona* brings Brazos advices of the 15th, and $94,000 in specie.

Steamship *Habana* has arrived from Havana 15th inst.

The Case of Harden.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Court of Pardons will meet to-morrow, and hear the application of JACOB S. HARDEN for a commutation of his sentence to death to imprisonment for life. HARDEN's father and friends are here.

Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

In Lowell, to-day, BRYANT MOORE, shoemaker, aged about 45, shot his wife, and then shot himself. Both are dead. The cause of the act was jealousy.

The Turf at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 19.

In the race to-day on the Woodland Course, between colts, best three in five, stakes $4,000, *Silverheels* distanced *Memberio Chief* in the first heat. Time, 2:55¾.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 19.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH has been appointed Receiver of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 19.

The steam saw-mill of CAMERON, STORY & MALONE, situated in Storrs Township, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000. Insurance, $4,000.

Election of a Chief Engineer in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 19.

The election of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, took place to night. JAMES MCQUADE, ex-Chief, was elected by forty-five majority.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	63,086,000
Specie	6,322,700
Due from other Banks	7,991,000
Deposits	20,677,500
Circulation	7,165,500

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 19.

BREADSTUFFS closed generally active. FLOUR at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels red, at $1 28@$1 33; white at $1 38@$1 45. CORN buoyant; sales 2,000 bushels at 66c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY firm, at 21c.@22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 18.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 500 bales. SUGAR firm. LARD buoyant; sales at 13½c.@13¾c. TOBACCO firm. Other articles unchanged.

Archbishop Hughes and the City Inspector.

The following correspondence has passed between the City Inspector and Archbishop HUGHES with reference to the registry of marriages in the Catholic Church:

MR. DELAVAN TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1860.

To the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes:

SIR: Your attention is earnestly directed to the following extract of a law of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths," passed April 2, 1853:

Extract from the Statutes.

It shall be the duty of clergymen, magistrates and other persons who perform the marriage ceremony in the City of New-York, to keep a registry of the marriages celebrated by them, which shall contain, as near as the same be ascertained, the names and surnames of the parties married, the residence, age and condition of each, whether single or widowed, and to report the same on or before the first Monday of each and every month to the City Inspector.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall neglect to comply with, or violate the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of $50.

As the chief officer of this Department, it is my duty to see that the provisions of this law are complied with, and any omission or neglect to comply with the same will compel the enforcement of its requirements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' REPLY.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

SIR: It is but within a few days that I received your communication, dated 1st April of this year. I would beg leave to say that nothing is left undone in the Church to which I belong which is not in harmony with the best interests of Society. Persons purposing to be married are published in their respective churches, on different public occasions, previous to their matrimonial contract. Every precaution is taken to guard against the domestic iniquities which are too often sanctioned by other official officers of civil matrimony. I have therefore to say, with the utmost respect, that many cases have occurred, and are still liable to occur, in which it is for the Catholic priest to remedy privately the evils which the corruption of morals may have entailed, so far as any remnant of private conscience is concerned on the part of the delinquents. But I beg to say, once for all, that unless under coercion, I shall never betray these or similar weaknesses of fallen human nature, when it turns up in the form of penitence. If the State appointed a salary for clergymen to perform marriage, or any other religious act, as its official agent, I can understand that the State might have a right to inquire into the manner, time, circumstances, &c., of such act, and to hold its agent responsible to its laws. There may be those who will admit the obligation, in the absence of these conditions, to render the State an account of their stewardship. But I beg leave to say with the utmost respect for all human legal authority, that I am not one of the number. I am prepared for a prison, or for a scaffold; but I am not prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the obligations of my conscience in a country like this, in which it is said that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., City Inspector.

Union of Soul and Body.

One of the most impenetrable secrets of the Almighty is the union of the soul and body.

But man knows that by acrimonious humors this union is dissolved, and death takes the place of life.

Experience has established beyond doubt that proper purgation reduces the total of acrimonious humors, and cures by perseverance, if the disease is curable, when Brandreth's Pills are the medicine used, which are in fact the only purgative medicine in the world which strengthens while in cleanses, being both tonic and purgative.

If we are sick we owe it to ourselves to use
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
which are purely vegetable and innocent; they act only upon acrid humors, which are always mingled in or around parts in pain. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life.

Principal office for
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
No 294 Canal-st.

Also, No 296 Bowery; Campbell's, cor. 8th av. and 28th-st., and No. 4 Union-square, where advice is given daily without charge.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere-prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as eruptive and skin diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in "Impurity of the Blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Death to Vermin.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE,
WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c.

Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

$40. Parker Sewing machines. $40.

First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings unsurpassable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 270 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By EUG. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (40 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO'S,
No 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Young Men's Hats for the Season is the Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, to be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st, 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway,

Broadway Surpassed in Straw Goods, &c—Every variety and style of hats and caps at reduced rates. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal street.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—REINHOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19 at the Reformed Dutch Church Bleecker-st., by Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, AUGUSTUS B. GREGORY to KATE, daughter of J. L. Reinhold, both of New-York City.

FISHER—DENNIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix JOSEPH C. FISHER to ELIZABETH M. DENNIS, daughter of Gordon Dennis, Esq.

GRAHAM—STRATTON.—In Baltimore, Md., on Friday, June 8 by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Capt. JOHN M. GRAHAM of New-York City, to JENNIE E., daughter of the late Platt Stratton, Esq., of Flushing, and granddaughter of Wm. H. Jones, Esq., of Woodbury, L. I.

DIED.

O'DONOVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at No. 330 Henry-st., Dr. DENNIS J. O'DONOVAN, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, JOHN A. CURRIER, Jr., youngest son of John A. and Elizabeth Currier aged 1 year 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from the residence of the parents, No. 205 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

MILLS.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, JOHN MILLS, aged 54 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 277 Henry st., without further invitation.

SMYLIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D. on Tuesday, June 19, after an illness of one day, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles A. and William are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Gardner, No. 5 South 2d st., on Thursday, June 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, JOHN MOWATT, the beloved son of John L. and Hannah L. Anderson, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 137 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment.

GLOVER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 16, of consumption, LOUIS N., eldest son of Dr. Ralph and Amelia Glover, aged 29 years and 4 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday.

☞ Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* please copy.

GIBSON.—In Newtown, L. I., suddenly, on Tuesday noon, June 19, WILLIAM GIBSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 21, from his late residence, at Newtown, L. I. Further notice will be given in to-morrow's paper.

BURNHAM.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, June 18, Mrs. MARIA BURNHAM, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Bronxville, this (Wednesday) morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. The Harlem cars leave 4th-av and 26th st. at 8.15 A. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 291, June 19, 1860.
4, 31, 51, 43, 17, 33, 13, 20, 65, 1, 52, 18.
Class No. 292, June 19, 1860.
17, 66, 36, 59, 13, 9, 34, 67, 15, 7, 44, 2, 27, 52.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 19 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—THE BEST PILLS now before the public for the cure of costiveness, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, &c.

MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, fever and ague, &c. Sold by all druggists, and by
W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,

Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

BALLOU'S
FYS

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $15, $18 and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the point of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

WILLCOX MACHINE
PRICE & $30.
SEWING GIBBS

REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY.

"Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.*

Manufactured by JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

THE AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE or Patent Insect Powder Blower, ready loaded with REYNARD & CO.'S Insect Powder, is the best and most reliable article for the cheap and speedy destruction of all kinds of insects: such as bedbugs, cockroaches, crotonbugs, ants, moths, fleas, flies, musquitoes, and garden insects. If you wish to get rid of your rats, without having them die in their holes, use REYNARD & CO.'S. Infallible Vermin Destroyer. Sold by all Druggists. Contracts taken on the "no cure, no pay" principle, for cleansing dwellings of all kinds of vermin. Principal depot, No. 167 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—No. 429 CANAL STREET CORNER OF VARICK STREET—Open daily from 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. From 10 cents to $5,000, received on deposits. 10 cents a day, with interest in 10½ years amounts to $521.13. $205,271,36 was received from 3,794 depositors during last year.

Six per cent interest paid on sums of $500 and under and five per cent on larger sums. Interest commences July 1st. Money to loan on Bond or Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS.—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods—
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—
Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart.
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red
Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—
Constipation—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☞ Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Office and salesrooms open in the evening. Also for sale by druggists.

NOW IS THE TIME
To use the great Blood Purifier,
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

It is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only medicine which will effectually cleanse the system from all diseases and impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it testify to its
MIRACULOUS EFFECTS ON THE BLOOD
in cases of scrofula, effects of mercury, scurvy, salt rheum, blotches and pimples on the face and skin, female complaints, and nervous and general debility. It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body. It is the
ONLY SARSAPARILLA,
which will effectually purify the blood, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Wholesale and retail dépôt No. 41 FULTON-ST., N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THE NEW-YORK LOOKING-GLASS AND ORNAMENTAL FRAME MANUFACTORY,
NO. 434 BROOME-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway,
ARE CLOSING OUT their extensive stock at an immense reduction from customary rates.

Elegant and desirable styles of
PIER, MANTEL AND OVAL MIRRORS,
PICTURE FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, &c.,
at prices greatly below the cost of production.

Any article in the line made to order at a small advance on the manufacturing cost. A large assortment of FRAMED PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS at less than half price.

HORSE OWNERS, ATTENTION!!!

WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 27, 1860.

Dr. TOBIAS—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Horse Liniment in my Livery Stable, for years, with wonderful success—it had proved fully equal to what it claimed to do. In curing Sprains, Swellings, Colic, and fresh wounds, I never found its equal, and I can with confidence recommend it to horsemen. It has a large sale in this section of the State

NATHAN JESLIN,
Hotel-keeper.

Price, 50 cents, in pint bottles. Sold by the Druggists Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We need only to call the attention of business men to the table of the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, published below to convince them that THE TRIBUNE is the very best medium in which to advertise. Advertisements inserted in all of the editions of THE TRIBUNE, will reach over two hundred and eighty-six thousand subscribers, and probably a million and a half of readers, at an expense to the advertiser of only $1 70 per line. Landowners, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Cattle and Horse Dealers, and all others having anything to sell, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.

ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per line, each insertion.

ITEM—[Advertisement.]—FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for less than $5

ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line each insertion.

Circulation of the *Tribune*, April 10, 1860.

	Copies.		Copies.
New-York	93,547	Nebraska	436
Pennsylvania	27,104	Virginia	390
Ohio	26,949	Kentucky	336
Illinois	15,070	Tennessee	264
Indiana	13,639	Delaware	261
Wisconsin	12,173	District of Columbia	265
Iowa	11,579	Washington Territory	150
Massachusetts	10,704	Utah Territory	127
Michigan	10,620	Nova Scotia	115
Maine	10,088	Texas	89
Connecticut	9,822	Louisiana	81
Vermont	9,332	North Carolina	68
California	7,396	Alabama	58
New-Hampshire	7,347	Georgia	34
New-Jersey	6,555	South Carolina	26
Minnesota	3,927	Mississippi	22
Kansas	2,534	Florida	7
Rhode Island	2,245	Arkansas	3
Canada	1,556	New-Mexico	2
Missouri	1,069	Cherokee Nation	2
Oregon	864	Dakota Territory	5
Maryland	555	Foreign	311
Total			286,750

Present Circulation.
June—1860.

Daily Tribune	42,000	Weekly Tribune	219,000
Semi-Weekly	32,250	Pacific	3,500
Total			296,750

Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THIS WEEK'S *Weekly Tribune* must be handed in to-day.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH ST. CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000.

All deposits made on or before JULY 10 draw interest from JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS Secretary.

ALPACCA COATS $1.75 TO $5,00
AT DEGROOT'S GRANITE HALL,
No. 142 FULTON-ST.
Whole Suit for Summer $3,00. at
No. 142 FULTON GRANITE HALL.
$10,00 Cassimere Suits at No. 142
Remember "DEGROOT'S GRANITE HALL,"
Between Nassau-st., and Broadway.

STRAWBERRIES! SOMETHING NEW!!

Just out—For serving strawberries and other fruits, a beautiful silver-plated dish, with colored glass vase, which makes the delicious fruit look immensely more tempting. At retail and wholesale, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

EDUCATIONAL VISIT TO EUROPE.—A Professor in one of our leading Colleges, an American by birth, whose education and travels abroad enable him to speak French, Spanish, Italian and German, is soon to visit Europe again. He proposes to take with him two students, to whom he will extend the care of a father and give much valuable instruction. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 4,217 New-York Post-office.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 new Canal-st., near East Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Homestead Bill---Land at Twenty-five Cents an Acre.

DOUGLAS ALMOST GIVEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Maj. EDWARD JOHNSON, of the Sixth Infantry, is detailed to discipline recruits at Governor's Island and will report without delay at Fort Columbus. Lieut. EDDY, of the First Artillery, has been granted a leave of absence, with permission to make a foreign tour.

THE INDIAN KANSAS LAND GRANT AND THE SPECULATORS.

Under the treaty of 1838, one million acres of land were set apart for the New-York Indians, emigrating to Kansas. Only thirty-two emigrated within the time specified, and they have received their portion of the land, but without the power of alienation. The Indian Office has turned over the residue of the land to the General Land Office, as public land, subject to entry and sale. This action will seriously disappoint the speculators, who have been purchasing these Kansas lands of the Indians. Claims, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, for depredations committed by the Indians, have been presented to Congress for payment, under the Indian Intercourse act, but it will be shown that this act has been improperly applied to the country lying between Fort Leavenworth and Utah, this not being a portion of the Indian lands. The lobby will be strongly interested for these claims.

MORMONS MASSACRED BY THE INDIANS.

Information from Utah, received to-day at the Indian office, represents the parties lately massacred by the Shoshones in Carson Valley, as apostate Mormons. Great excitement prevails in Salt Lake City. This assassination is believed to be the fight reported between Capt. ORMSBY's men and the five hundred Indians.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION—OUR OFFICERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Navy Department is in receipt of heavy mails from the Mediterranean squadron. Our officers are watching with interest the military movements in Sicily, but care will be taken to observe strict neutrality, and avoid all complication. The officers and men were all well, there having been but little sickness and no deaths.

LATEST ADVICES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

Dispatches from the Chinese Squadron make no mention of the attempted assassination of Prince GOTARA. Consul HARRIS is expecting the return of the Japanese Embassy by the middle of August. The Chinese were actively preparing to defend themselves against the English, and are confident of their ability to do so successfully.

NO MONEY WANTED FOR UTAH.

The reason why Congress has made no appropriation for the Territorial Legislature in Utah is explained by the fact that Secretary COBB reports a sufficient appropriation of previous years to meet all expenditures.

THE CHIRIQUI APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of coal in Chiriqui requires the President to be satisfied that the title of New-Grenada is good, and the grant to THOMPSON valid. This protects the rights of Costa Rica, as she will be heard on the question of title before any decision will be made. Such is the understanding of those who support the bill in Congress.

THE HOUSE UNCOURTEOUS TO THE SENATE.

Factious opposition to business on the Democratic side of the House is strongly exhibited in their refusal to consider the Senate bills, after the courtesy exhibited by the Senate in giving the House bills precedence of all cases on their calendar. This reciprocal courtesy is now violated for the first time.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Many leading Republicans condemn the policy of stopping the work on public buildings here, and favor liberal appropriations for them all, especially the Potomac Acqueduct.

DOUGLAS STOCK GOING DOWN.

The proceedings thus far in Baltimore are regarded as unfavorable to the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS. But much better feeling is manifested by Southern politicians, and the prospects for harmony in the Democratic Party are improving. Mr. DOUGLAS declares his purpose to accept no nomination not fairly made, and under the usage of the party. He opposed the attempt to require a pledge from the delegates as an innovation, and urged his friends not to ask it. The withdrawal of the resolution was at the urgent request of Mr. DOUGLAS.

MR. BRODHEAD DESIRES A RECOGNITION.

Ex-Senator BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, is said to be the aspirant for the nomination should the Convention determine to take a new name. The Commissioners under the Paraguayan treaty have arranged for an early organization and commencement of work.

COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT PIKES PEAK.

The Interior Department will take immediate steps to carry out the purpose of Congress in appropriating $35,000 for the purpose of holding a council with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and collecting them on the reservation in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak.

Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

The Homestead conferees met this morning for the twelfth time, and to the surprise of both branches of Congress finally agreed on a report. By this compromise all the land subject to private entry is to be open for homesteads at twenty-five cents per acre; and, also, one-half of the surveyed public lands which has not yet been offered at public sale, that is only the numbered sections. Preëmptors now on the public lands are to have two years after the passage of the act to pay for their lands and to pay them at the half price—sixty-two and a half cents per acre. The Senate are to strike out their section requiring the President to sell the public lands within two years after the survey. The House Conferees insisted on extending the bill to all over twenty-one years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to all the surveyed land; but this being declined, acceded to the above, with the reservation that they accepted it as the best the Senate would yield, and should insist on its enlargement hereafter.

It is understood that one of the Senate Conferees, Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, declined joining in the above agreement.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill amending the bill awarding a contract to the Choctaw Indians.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) presented a memorial for a light-ship in Galveston Harbor. Referred.

The bill to authorize divorces in the District of Columbia was passed.

The Legislative Appropriation bill came up, and a Committee of Conference was ordered on disagreeing amendments.

The Overland bill came up, and was postponed.

The House resolution to reduce the price of public printing 40 per cent. was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to amend by striking out 40 and inserting 25. Agreed to—Yeas, 24; Nays, 21.

It was then postponed, and the Appropriation bill taken up. A Committee of Conferences was ordered on the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate insisted on its amendment providing for a twenty-million loan to the Legislative Appropriation bill, to which the House had previously disagreed.

The Overland Mail bill was taken up.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed that portion of the bill which modified the Butterfield contract. He was entirely unprepared to break up or change a contract which had been faithfully carried out.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) understood that the contractors of the present overland route would be willing to take $600,000 and give up their contract. This would be a saving to the Government, according to the Postmaster-General, of $3,400,000 for the time the contract has to run. He thought it a wise policy, and an economical one, to give them this amount and let them go, and then make a general system of overland mails, which would benefit all sections alike at fair expenses. He was opposed to an overland mail and steamship mail together, and favored the bill introduced by the Senator from California, (Mr. LATHAM,) as he understood that satisfied all the various interests represented in the California mails, viz.: the Butterfield route, Commodore VANDERBILT, the Post-office Department, and the Southwestern section.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) proceeded to show that when the overland mail was established on the Butterfield route it was a mere experiment, but it had grown into an enterprise unequaled in the world, and the revenue from postage on that route had increased from $12 per month to $12,000—the receipts for last March. He did not know but, at this rate, it would soon pay for itself. It had never failed to make the proper time; and although he was originally opposed to the route the Butterfield contract was located on, yet it had made correct time, and benefited a greater section of the country than if it were straight. He was opposed to a change of this end of the Butterfield route to Vicksburg, as was proposed, as it would ignore all benefit to be derived from it for Northern Louisiana, Arkansas and Northern Texas. He did trust the Butterfield contract would not be disturbed by those Senators and Members who made it. He doubted if a better contract could be made, and was against any violation of it. If interfered with, the contractors would come to Congress for indemnity to the last dollar.

At this stage the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill reported, and the report being agreed to by the Senate and House, the bill stands passed.

The discussion was continued on the Overland Mail bill till 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) asked unanimous consent to take up his bill to do equal justice to all the States in the distribution of lands and providing a deposit of surplus revenue with them.

Objection was made.

Mr. GILMER moved a suspension of the rules.

Motion disagreed to by 53 against 89.

Several private bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Numerous members repeatedly and impatiently endeavored to be recognized by the Speaker, in order that they might move a suspension of the rules for the introduction of various bills.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) with a view of terminating such undignified scenes, moved to adjourn. Motion lost, 18 only voting affirmatively.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Army bill, that they had agreed to the appropriation of $735,000 for fortifications.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Navy bill, and non-concurred, among others, in that appropriating $300,000 for coal and naval dépôts on the Isthmus of Chiriqui.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

THE ERA OF ALLIANCES.

End of the Old System of Alliances—France at the Head of a New Movement.

Translated from the Brussels Nord.

PARIS, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

There are probably five or six persons in Europe who have no other occupation but to invent treaties of alliance. If the Minister of a great power, a signing party to the treaty of 1856, proposes simply to watch over the execution of one of the most important clauses of the treaty, and if the Ambassador of another contracting party of the treaty finds such a proposition quite natural, opportune and just—what an occasion for these people to announce to the world that Russia and France have agreed upon a division of the Turkish Empire!

Formerly, at the time of LA BRUYERE, newsmongers dared to advance the march of armies a little. They merely threw "bridges over all rivers." Their art was in primitive infancy. To-day it is no longer a communication between the two banks of a river which is established. It is the alliance between one hundred millions of men, the intimate union of two great empires, the death of a third one, which is decided by the wave of a hand. Fortunately, another alliance between Prussia, Austria and England is held in reserve for the following day, a fact which restores somewhat the general equilibrium and enables the Grand Turk to breathe again.

All these news items come to us from abroad. The French press has become too circumspect to invent them. It is also abroad, where they produce the greatest effect and find the most credence. With them it is sought to perpetuate the fears in the hearts of that noble German nation, that Confederation, the independence of which is the object of all preoccupation, and which, nevertheless, believes itself always in danger. How important would it not be if once and for all men were informed of the exact nature of the new Federal system, the result of the war of 1854? Since that time the relations of the great Powers repose on the principle of collective interests, on such or such a given point of international policy. *There is no longer any exclusive, permanent and durable alliance, applying itself to all questions, and leaving all such as subscribe not to its principle outside of its consequences.* No; such an alliance does no more exist. France has inaugurated a new Federal system, which consists in being neither the exclusive ally nor the systematic adversary of any other State; and to pursue freely, on any point of policy, with the varying aid of such or such a Power, the realization of what is considered good and just; an excellent system, which consists in one word, *in forming alliances everywhere reasonably,* and to be blindly chained to no Power. Our Government has no desire to abandon a system, so advantageous and so conformable to the character of a nation at once military and commercial, agricultural and maritime, called upon to defend at various times, in common with other Powers, the balance of power on the continent and the principle of the liberty of the seas.

Let Germany, therefore, cease to perceive always in her dreams the phantom of a French-Russian alliance; and let Switzerland, as well as the other States enjoying the same advantages, fear nothing for their neutrality, in the maintenance of which France is, of all the Powers in Europe, most interested.

Dr. Deck and the Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct a very extraordinary assertion in regard to one of Mr. TENNYSON's most popular ballads, which I find made in your paper this morning?

Dr. ISAIAH DECK, a personage whose matrimonial experiences seem to have been alike multitudinous and complicated, writes to you that after his first unsuccessful attempt at getting really and solidly married, and on hearing of the death of the lady involved, he "subsequently married Lady C. VERE DE VERE—the CLARA DE VERE of TENNYSON."

Your readers who are familiar with TENNYSON's poem of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" must have been not a little shocked and disgusted at being thus coolly informed that its heroine was a living and breathing woman, a daughter of England's actual aristocracy, and one of the wives of, or rather one of the women more or less married to ISAIAH DECK, M. D. For a more uncomplimentary "copy of verses" cannot be easily imagined. The Lady CLARA is described as a flirt of the first water, who amuses herself, while in the country, with breaking a passionate rustic's honest heart, leaves her victim to cut his throat, and floats back into her own world of fashion without a thought of his untimely grave, or of his widowed mother's curse. That any man in his senses should charge a distinguished writer with sketching such a character from real life, and baptising it with a genuine name, is simply amazing.

When Mr. TENNYSON's poem was written and published, the ancient name of DE VERE was not borne by a solitary person in the whole circle of the English titled aristocracy. DEBRETT & BURKE knew it not. The last male of the DE VERES died in the beginning of the last century, twentieth Earl of OXFORD, and Mr. TENNYSON used the stately patronymic "as not abusing it," just as TREMAINE WARD had done before him, there being no heart of man or woman to be wounded thereby. Two years afterwards, in 1832, the VERE HUNTS of Ireland, remotely descended, through the female line, from the ancient stock, assumed the surname of DE VERE, by patent, and that family is now represented by Sir VERE DE VERE, Bart. AUBREY DE VERE, the poet, is a younger brother of this gentleman, but there is not now, and by a curious chance has not been for many years, a single daughter even of the VERE HUNTS bearing the name of CLARA.

Of course, had there been, no baronet's daughter wears the title of "Lady;" and the only Ladies VERE who have existed in England for many years have been married women. A daughter of Lord TWEEDDALE and a daughter of Lord CORK are now so designated, as having married with their honorary prefixes into the old Scottish family of HOPE-VERE, or WEIR.

Whether "ISAIAH DECK, M. D.," did or did not, more or less, marry a certain "Lady," or "Miss" CLARA VERE DE VERE, (for he uses both designations as if he supposed them identical,) is a matter of no importance to any but the parties immediately concerned; but I should be sorry to have any of Mr. TENNYSON's American admirers "make a note" to the poet's lasting discredit, on the strength of this strange "letter in the TIMES."

And I am your obedient servant,

W.

—A sergeant of the Royal Engineers has patented an improvement in the revolver, which enables it to be discharged from fourteen to sixteen times consecutively. The weapon is made double-barreled, and two series of chambers, one for each barrel, is placed in the cylinder. Either of the series of chambers is then discharged in the ordinary manner, the bullets from each passing through the appropriate barrel, and then by an almost instantaneous and simple change of the hammer the other series of chambers is fired in the like manner. The weapon, although double-barreled, has but one cylinder, one trigger, and one lock and hammer.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Steamers to Lake Superior—The Mails—The Iron Ore Trade—New Furnaces—The Labor Market—A New State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARQUETTE, LAKE SUPERIOR, Mich.,
Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The number of steamers upon the Lake Superior route has been considerably increased this season. The well-known *North Star* and the *Iron City* constitute one line from Cleveland to all ports on this Lake, and the *Northern Light* and *Fountain City* another. MCKNIGHT's line from Detroit consists of the *Illinois*, the *Mineral Rock* and the *General Taylor*; and Capt. WARD's opposition line, of the *Sea Bird* and the *Montgomery*. Another boat will shortly be put on this line in place of the *Arctic*, which went ashore in a fog a few days since. The *Marquette*, an independent boat, runs regularly from Detroit to this lake; the *Lady Elgin* and the *Ontonagon* make a line from Chicago. One of these boats leaves Cleveland, Detroit or Chicago nearly every day, affording speedy and comfortable communication to the tourist and pleasure-seekers as well as ample facilities for business. Their competition has considerably reduced the rates of freight and passage; passengers are carried at from $3 to $10 each, according to circumstances. Our mail arrangements, however, are as aggravating and tantalizing as possible. With the opportunity of getting a mail nearly every day, we are frequently left a week or ten days without one. As we understand it, through some favoritism of the official who has in charge the management of mail contracts in this region, one or two boats receive all the compensation which is allowed for this route; an amount which, though not large, would, if distributed among all the lines, procure us a mail by every boat. The popular irritation at such shameful treatment is adroitly turned to political account by the Republicans, who will gain hundreds of votes in this Peninsula by the disregard of the Post Office Department to the convenience and interests of the people.

An active business is going on at this place. Upwards of 1,200 (twelve hundred) tons of iron ore are received here daily by the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad; two new locomotives for this Company have been landed within a few days. Each of the Iron Ore Companies, the Jackson, the Cleveland, and the Lake Superior, is dispatching an average of a cargo of ore (about 400 tons) every day; it is not uncommon to see twenty or thirty sail in port at the same time. The ore is sold at $3 per ton, delivered to vessels here; Lake freights average $2; inland transportation and other expenses at the lower Lake ports make its total cost at the furnaces where it is smelted from $6 to $7 the ton. It is estimated that 150,000 tons will be shipped this year.

Three new furnaces are being erected in this vicinity, to make pig-metal with charcoal—two at the Collins Iron Company location, and one at the Old Forest Iron Company's forge. The Northern Iron Company's furnace at the mouth of the Chocolate River will be put in blast next month. Our saw-mills are all busily employed in supplying the home demand for lumber, for the building going on here and at Portage Lake.

Laboring men find ready employment at $1 12 per day, and mechanics at $1 75 to $2 50.

The upper Peninsula (so-called) has no geographical connection with Lower Michigan; and settled as it is by people from all parts of the Union, its citizens have no particular affinity to their existing State relations. The territory on this lake belonging to Michigan was granted her by Congress before any development of its mineral wealth had taken place, in exchange for a small concession made by Michigan to Ohio. The attachment is an unnatural one, since it neither involves contiguity of territory nor community of interest. Under the rapid increase of the population and development of the resources of this country, it will be but a few years before its interests will demand its constitution into one of the sovereign States of the Union.

E.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay to a Republican Meeting in Ohio.

WHITE HALL POST-OFFICE,
Madison Co., Ky., Thursday, May 24, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22d inst., on the part of the Committee of Arrangements of the Hamilton County Lincoln Republican Association, inviting me "to attend the grand ratification meeting of the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, in June next, and to address the people," &c., is received. I regret to say that my engagements will not allow me to accept the honor of partaking in the patriotic exercises on that day.

You are pleased to say that "your (my) heroic devotion to the cause of human liberty and to the perpetuation of the free institutions of our united country, assure us that you are ready to unite with us in our efforts to inaugurate the candidates chosen by the people to represent the great principles of our party." I thank you for the complimentary words in which you anticipate my readiness to indorse the nominations, and to give them my humble but earnest support. Those "principles," I suppose, are embodied in the Chicago Platform, and to them I in the main heartily assent.

Whilst I am of the opinion that Congress has supreme power over the Territories, limited by the language of the Federal Constitution only, and not at all by the States; and whilst in this opinion I am sustained by the dicta of the most eminent jurists, and confirmed by the action of the Government in all the stages of its infancy and maturity, for all practical purposes I can act with the Convention in all that is said about Slavery in the Territories, and the result will be the same, whatever difference of opinion there may be about the true meaning of the fifth article of the Amendments to the Constitution. My (and what I believe the best logical minds of our party will admit to be true) interpretation of the meaning of the fifth article would have taken away the groundwork of much of the Southern opposition to the party, and would have relieved us of much of the embarrassment which the Chicago averment will force upon us—making our action depend, in the many issues which will rest upon it, not so much upon enlightened discretion as upon the compulsion of the constitutional demand, which cannot be conscientiously evaded.

With this exception thus frankly stated, I indorse to the fullest extent the principles and policy of the Chicago Platform.

With regard to the nominees, fairly made, after a full comparison of views and claims, nothing of dissent remains to be made.

No doubt many were disappointed in not being able to secure their favorite men; but we must console ourselves with the idea that *all* could not be nominated for places which only admit of two; "and if two ride a horse, one must ride behind," is a fatal necessity without remedy.

Our party, fortunately, is full of great and patriotic men, and each aspirant must, with the Spartan, rejoice that the great Commonwealth contains an abler than himself.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is an able statesman, a sound orator, and a great-hearted man. His life is an admirable exponent of the virtue of our institutions, and his name, already made familiar to the people by his talented defence of our principles against the assaults of DOUGLAS, will sweep over the Union with the irresistible enthusiasm which illustrated the campaigns of HARRISON and JACKSON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, though less known to the people, will not be less acceptable as a candidate. His position and antecedents will insure us success in all the New-England States, and his manly character, good sense, energy and personal worth, commend him to the whole nation.

With such men, it seems to me that "success is (not only) a duty," but a *necessity*. Real Democrats will give us help, because we are the true representatives of popular rights. Men of foreign birth, who seek with us a home and a common destiny, will help us, because we only recognize the political equality of men and the brotherhood of nations. Conservative men will help us, because honesty and fidelity in the administration of public revenues are necessary to all Governments; the sacred conservation of the political franchises from fraud and violence, especially vital to ours, because good faith in the preservation of treaties and the comity of nations is not only due to our honor, but to our highest success in the progression of civilization—which follows in the wake of the sickle, rather than the sword; our destiny is peace, not war. Union men will help us, because wrong is the source of decay, justice the basis of all true and permanent friendship. We will make the Union lovely, and thus make it loved. Liberty is the only political vital force—it only is immortal; make our Union virtuous and free, and it will last forever! But I find myself drifting with the popular enthusiasm. I conclude with the sentiment: LINCOLN and HAMLIN, "true men" and genuine metal. Down with bogus Democracy! Up with the world-honored flag of '76, the Constitution, the Union, and the liberties of mankind! Very truly your friend and servant,

C. M. CLAY.

FLAMEN BALL, Esq., Chairman, &c., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Archbishop Hughes and the City Inspector.

The following correspondence has passed between the City Inspector and Archbishop HUGHES' with reference to the registry of marriages in the Catholic Church:

MR. DELAVAN TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1860.

To the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes:

SIR: Your attention is earnestly directed to the following extract of a law of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths," passed April 2, 1853:

Extract from the Statutes.

It shall be the duty of clergymen, magistrates and other persons who perform the marriage ceremony in the City of New-York, to keep a registry of the marriages celebrated by them, which shall contain, as near as the same be ascertained, the names and surnames of the parties married, the residence, age and condition of each, whether single or widowed, and to report the same on or before the first Monday of each and every month to the City Inspector.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall neglect to comply with, or violate the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of $50.

As the chief officer of this Department, it is my duty to see that the provisions of this law are complied with, and any omission or neglect to comply with the same will compel the enforcement of its requirements. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' REPLY.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

SIR: It is but within a few days that I received your communication, dated 1st April of this year. I would beg leave to say that nothing is left undone in the Church to which I belong which is not in harmony with the best interests of Society. Pesons purposing to be married are published in their respective churches, on different public occasions, previous to their matrimonial contract. Every precaution is taken to guard against the domestic iniquities which are too often sanctioned by other official officers of civil matrimony. I have therefore to say, with the utmost respect, that many cases have occurred, and are still liable to occur, in which it is for the Catholic priest to remedy privately the evils which the corruption of morals may have entailed, so far as any remnant of private conscience is concerned on the part of the delinquents. But I beg to say, once for all, that unless under coercion, I shall never betray these or similar weaknesses of fallen human nature, when it turns up in the form of penitence. If the State appointed a salary for clergymen to perform marriage, or any other religious act, as its official agent, I can understand that the State might have a right to inquire into the manner, time, circumstances, &c., of such act, and to hold its agent responsible to its laws. There may be those who will admit the obligation, in the absence of these conditions, to render the State an account of their stewardship. But I beg leave to say with the utmost respect for all human legal authority, that I am not one of the number. I am prepared for a prison, or for a scaffold; but I am not prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the obligations of my conscience in a country like this, in which it is said that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., City Inspector.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Preparations for the reception of the Prince of WALES in Canada are rapidly maturing. On the 13th the General Committee of citizens of Toronto had a meeting. They reported that the landing of the Prince of WALES should be on the large open space of ground opposite the Parliament buildings; that the Mayor should there present him with an address, and that there should be an illumination in the evening. On the second day the opening of University Park will take place. The Committee on Decorations recommended the erection of a *dais*, which should be surrounded with an amphitheatre of benches capable of accommodating ten thousand people; that triumphal arches should be built at the junction of Yonge and King streets, at the City Hall, and at the Government House. The citizens, too, are urged to decorate their houses and places of business. There are to be no fireworks, as a display which would honor the occasion would involve too great an expense. A long discussion followed on the question whether £3,000 or £2,000 should be appropriated. No decision was arrived at.

Union of Soul and Body.

One of the most impenetrable secrets of the Almighty is the union of the soul and body.

But man knows that by acrimonious humors this union is dissolved, and death takes the place of life.

Experience has established beyond doubt that proper purgation reduces the total of acrimonious humors, and cures by perseverance, if the disease is curable, when Brandreth's Pills are the medicine used, which are in fact the only purgative medicine in the world which strengthens while in cleanses, being both tonic and purgative.

If we are sick, we owe it to ourselves to use
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
which are purely vegetable and innocent; they act only upon acrid humors, which are always mingled in or around parts in pain. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life.

Principal office for
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
No. 294 Canal-st.

Also, No. 296 Bowery; Campbell's, cor. 8th av. and 28th-st., and No. 4 Union-square, where advice is given daily without charge.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in
AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere-prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as eruptive and skin diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in "Impurity of the Blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Death to Vermin.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE, WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c.
Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.
First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings unstainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 270 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By EUG. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (40 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Young Men's Hats for the Season is the Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, to be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Broadway Surpassed in Straw Goods, &c.—Every variety and style of hats and caps at reduced rates. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal street.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—REINHOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Bleecker-st., by Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, AUGUSTUS B. GREGORY to KATE, daughter of J. L. Reinhold, both of New-York City.

FISHER—DENNIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, JOSEPH C. FISHER to ELIZABETH M. DENNIS, daughter of Gordon Dennis, Esq.

GRAHAM—STRATTON.—In Baltimore, Md., on Friday, June 8, by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Capt. JOHN M. GRAHAM, of New-York City, to JENNIE E., daughter of the late Platt Stratton, Esq., of Flushing, and granddaughter of Wm. H. Jones, Esq., of Woodbury, L. I.

DIED.

O'DONOVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at No. 330 Henry-st., Dr. DENNIS J. O'DONOVAN, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, JOHN A. CURRIER, JR., youngest son of John A. and Elizabeth Currier, aged 1 year, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from the residence of the parents, No. 205 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

MILLS.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, JOHN MILLS, aged 54 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 277 Henry-st., without further invitation.

SMYLIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 19, after an illness of one day, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles A. and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Gardner, No. 5 South 2d-st., on Thursday, June 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, JOHN MOWATT, the beloved son of John L. and Hannah L. Anderson, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 137 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

GLOVER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 16, of consumption, LOUIS N., eldest son of Dr. Ralph and Amelia Glover, aged 29 years and 4 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday.

☞ Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* please copy.

GIBSON.—In Newtown, L. I., suddenly, on Tuesday noon, June 19, WILLIAM GIBSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 21, from his late residence, at Newtown, L. I. Further notice will be given in to-morrow's paper.

BURNHAM.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, June 18, Mrs. MARIA BURNHAM, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Bronxville, this (Wednesday) morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. The Harlem cars leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 291, June 19, 1860.

4, 31, 51, 43, 17, 33, 13, 20, 65, 1, 52, 18.

Class No. 292, June 19, 1860.

17, 66, 36, 59, 13, 9, 34, 67, 15, 7, 44, 2, 27, 52.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 19, 1860.

GEO. G. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—THE BEST PILLS now before the public for the cure of costiveness, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, &c.
MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, fever and ague, &c. Sold by all druggists, and by
W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

BALLOU'S
FYS

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $15, $18 and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the point of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

WILLCOX MACHINE
PRICE & $30.
SEWING GIBBS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY.
"Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.*
Manufactured by
JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers. Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

THE AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE or Patent Insect Powder Blower, ready loaded with REYNARD & CO.'S, Insect Powder, is the best and most reliable article for the cheap and speedy destruction of all kinds of insects: such as bedbugs, cockroaches, crotonbugs, ants, moths, fleas, flies, musquitoes, and garden insects. If you wish to get rid of your rats, without having them die in their holes, use REYNARD & CO.'S, Infallible Vermin Destroyer. Sold by all Druggists. Contracts taken on the "no cure, no pay" principle, for cleansing dwellings of all kinds of vermin. Principal depot, No. 167 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—No. 429 CANAL STREET CORNER OF VARICK STREET.—Open daily from 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. From 10 cents to $5,000, received on deposits. 10 cents a day, with interest in 10½ years amounts to $521.13. $205,271.36 was received from 3,794 depositors during last year.
Six per cent interest paid on sums of $500 and under and five per cent on larger sums. Interest commences July 1st. Money to loan on Bond or Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and are a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods—
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—
Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart.
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—
Constipation—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☞ Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ Office and salesrooms open in the evening. Also for sale by druggists.

NOW IS THE TIME
To use the great Blood Purifier,
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
It is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only medicine which will effectually cleanse the system from all diseases and impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it testify to its
MIRACULOUS EFFECTS ON THE BLOOD
in cases of scrofula, effects of mercury, scurvy, salt rheum, blotches and pimples on the face and skin, female complaints, and nervous and general debility. It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body. It is the
ONLY SARSAPARILLA,
which will effectually purify the blood, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Wholesale and retail dépôt No. 41 FULTON-ST., N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THE NEW-YORK LOOKING-GLASS
AND
ORNAMENTAL FRAME MANUFACTORY,
NO. 434 BROOME-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway,
ARE CLOSING OUT their extensive stock at an immense reduction from customary rates.
Elegant and desirable styles of
PIER, MANTEL AND OVAL MIRRORS,
PICTURE FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, &c.,
at prices greatly below the cost of production.
Any article in the line made to order at a small advance on the manufacturing cost. A large assortment of FRAMED PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS at less than half price.

HORSE OWNERS, ATTENTION!!!
WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 27, 1860.
Dr. TOBIAS—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Venetian Horse Liniment in my Livery Stable, for years, with wonderful success—it had proved fully equal to what it claimed to do. In curing Sprains, Swellings, Colic, and fresh wounds, I never found its equal, and I can with confidence recommend it to horsemen. It has a large sale in this section of the State
NATHAN JESLIN,
Hotel-keeper.
Price, 50 cents, in pint bottles. Sold by the Druggists Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.
We need only to call the attention of business men to the table of the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, published below to convince them that THE TRIBUNE is the very best medium in which to advertise. Advertisements inserted in all of the editions of THE TRIBUNE, will reach over two hundred and eighty-six thousand subscribers, and probably a million and a half of readers, at an expense to the advertiser of only $1 70 per line. Landowners, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Cattle and Horse Dealers, and all others having anything to sell, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.
Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.
ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per line, each insertion
ITEM—[Advertisement.]—FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for less than $5.
ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line each insertion.

Circulation of the *Tribune*, April 10, 1860.

	Copies.		Copies.
New-York	93,547	Nebraska	476
Pennsylvania	27,104	Virginia	390
Ohio	25,949	Kentucky	386
Illinois	15,070	Tennessee	264
Indiana	13,639	Delaware	261
Wisconsin	12,173	District of Columbia	205
Iowa	11,579	Washington Territory	150
Massachusetts	10,764	Utah Territory	127
Michigan	10,620	Nova Scotia	115
Maine	10,088	Texas	89
Connecticut	9,822	Louisiana	81
Vermont	9,332	North Carolina	68
California	7,396	Alabama	58
New-Hampshire	7,347	Georgia	34
New-Jersey	6,555	South Carolina	26
Minnesota	3,927	Mississippi	22
Kansas	2,534	Florida	7
Rhode Island	2,245	Arkansas	3
Canada	1,556	New-Mexico	2
Missouri	1,059	Cherokee Nation	2
Oregon	864	Dakota Territory	5
Maryland	555	Foreign	321
Total			286,750

Present Circulation.
June—1860.

Daily Tribune	42,000	Weekly Tribune	219,000
Semi-Weekly	32,250	Pacific	3,500
Total			296,750

Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THIS WEEK'S *Weekly Tribune* must be handed in to-day.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Soar Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000.
All deposits made on or before JULY 10 draw interest from JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ALPACCA COATS $1.75 TO $5.00
AT DEGROOT'S GRANITE HALL,
No. 142 FULTON-ST.
Whole Suit for Summer $3.00, at
No. 142 FULTON GRANITE HALL.
$10.00 Cassimere Suits at No. 142
Remember "DEGROOT'S GRANITE HALL,"
Between Nassau-st., and Broadway.

STRAWBERRIES! SOMETHING NEW!!
Just out—For serving strawberries and other fruits, a beautiful silver-plated dish, with colored glass vase, which makes the delicious fruit look immensely more tempting. At retail and wholesale, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

EDUCATIONAL VISIT TO EUROPE.—A Professor in one of our leading Colleges, an American by birth, whose education and travels abroad enable him to speak French, Spanish, Italian and German, is soon to visit Europe again. He proposes to take with him two students, to whom he will extend the care of a father and give much valuable instruction. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 4,217 New-York Post-office.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 new Canal-st., near East Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 264 West 14th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel Protestant young woman, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly, in either capacity. Has good City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., side door, front room over the bakery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 54 12th-st., second door west of Broadway, second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young American girl, as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to a place for the Springs or the City; can give the best of City references from first class places. Call to-day at No 154 Sullivan-st., from 10 to 6, in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, in a private family or first-class boarding house; the country preferred for the Summer; the advertiser understands the business thoroughly, either in City or country; can give the best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastries and game, perfectly understands her business, and will give entire satisfaction; the best of City reference given. Address No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands all kinds of family cooking meats and pastry; no objection to assist in washing; has five years' reference. Apply at No 276 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, baking and pastry; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 135 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; the best of recommendations given. Call for two days at No 131 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT young woman; is a good cook and an excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young Protestant woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 8th st., between av. A and 1st av., 4th floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go to the country. Call or address at No. 2 Washington-square, East.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place; does not mind going a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND HOUSEMAIDS—Wanted situations for several very experienced girls, who have lived out in the above capacities, and are very highly recommended by Brooklyn families as reliable, competent, and obliging servants. The above are girls of very neat appearance, and change their places but seldom; also, situations wanted for a few very respectable girls just landed, to do general housework; some of which have lived out in the old country, and are very desirable servants. Apply to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two respectable German girls (sisters), well recommended, one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., or address G. H. W., as above.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable girls; one as professional cook; the other to do cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference given. Also a good laundress. Call at No. 45 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two very respectable German girls, sisters, well recommended; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid, or for general housework. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle aged woman; can give City reference. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—A young Protestant lady is very desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; would not object to take the entire charge of one or two children, teaching them the rudiments of English and plain sewing. Send a line, for one week, X., care of Mrs. Jennett, No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS DAIRYMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as dairymaid or plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes good butter; a short distance in the country preferred, in a small private family. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 409 West 26th-st., near 9th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to the country; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted by a neat, respectable servant girl to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer, is economical, competent and faithful; will try to please, and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a very efficient and strictly conscientious lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; also the care and management of children, if required. Advertiser can give satisfactory references. Call on or address, for three days, M. S., No 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carl sts., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted by an American lady, in a hotel or boarding house, or gentleman's family, or as companion to an invalid lady, or would take charge of some first-class tenement houses, or any position to obtain a respectable living; no objection to going out of the City. Call at No. 34 1st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation to take charge of an elderly gentleman's house; or has no objection to travel with a lady or an invalid. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 361 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant widow woman, as housekeeper, to take charge of a house or take care of children. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to attend children and do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Apply corner 23d-st. and avenue A, Clark House, top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family. Apply to MARY GORMAN, No. 108 Lewis-st., New-York City, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $8 a month; City or country; also, one as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, [illegible] and jellies; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable protestant woman as first laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best of private families; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 22 12th st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl would like a situation as nurse; she understands her business perfectly; she would like a situation where there is but one or two children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for one day, from 11 to 6 o'clock at No. 151 Sullivan-st. No objection to country place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or an old gentleman, or would take the full charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 28th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has unquestionable reference. Call or address GAMBLE, No. 299 Mott st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., Room No. 17, or Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation to take care of children, or to take charge of an invalid; no objection to the country. Inquire at the millinery establishment, No. 831 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant girl; can take entire charge of an infant, is willing to travel; can care after children at sea, or wait on a lady. Call for three days, at No. 337 3d-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE married lady, a situation as nurse, or would assist in doing light housework; would have no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days, at No 110 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only by a Protestant young woman, with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; also, as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation, understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 3d-av., over the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady traveling for the Summer months; good City references from her last place. Call or address at No 88 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., on the fourth floor, for two days.

AS WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID—NURSE—Wanted, situations for two capable and trustworthy young women, as servants one as waiter and chambermaid, the other as nursery or chambermaid. Any person wishing to employ one or both, will call at No. 27 West 16th st.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY, BROUGHT up in wealth and affluence, hundreds of miles from home, and in very embarrassed circumstances, wishes a situation in some light business, or to oversee a gentleman's home—widower's preferred—or would travel, or go any distance. She is sincere and can give references, if desired, and hopes no one will answer for mere curiosity. Address immediately, in confidence, Miss H. B., No. 123 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN not now requiring his services, a situation in a private family for an English butler, of unexceptionable habits and well qualified in every way to give satisfaction to his employer. Address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 58 Greenwich-avenue, second floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN City or country, to take care of horses, or as under coachman, by a young man who has all his life been employed in taking charge of horses; has good references for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address M. K., care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, Times building.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 28th st., at his present employer's, for two days, or a note addressed to MICHAEL will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business. Has the highest recommendations as to character from his last place. The best of City reference can be produced from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Would take a situation to go to the country for the Summer months with a young gentleman. Address M. C., Box No 190 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived four years. Address M. D., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SMART SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman; he has given long service with the most respectable families in this City; he has just left his present situation. Address P. F., Dr. Eaton's office, No. 120 Columbia-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; is a careful driver and excellent groom; he understands his business well, and is kind and obliging; country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a single man, to take care of first class horses. Good city reference given. Address C. N., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman, and to take charge of a small garden; understands the care and management of horses and cows; prefers the country; can give good reference for ability and character. Address J. R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant married man that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references from last employer, and can be seen with his present employer, where he has lived for the past two years, between 123d and 125th sts., Harlem, or send a note to H. T., Harlem; no objection to City or country.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable competent young man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; has lived for six or seven years in the City of Dublin in private families, and also in New York; presents the best testimonials. Address F. T., Box No 236 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, with the most undoubted reference for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses; is willing to be generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FARMER—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—A man, wife and daughter, wish situations; he understands the management of a farm, is a fruit and flower gardener; understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting; best of references. Call for two days, at No. 114 Clinton-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who understands the management of graperies, the greenhouse and the kitchen garden, also the flower garden and pleasure ground. Address, for four days, to M. P., care of Mr. Humphries, florist and horticulturist, Hall-st., between Green and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a German single man; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Address J. K., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a steady, active young man who perfectly understands his business in both capacities; has the best of City references for ability and character. Address M. C., Box No. 205 Times Office, shall be attended to.

AS PORTER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation in a store as Porter, as he understands his business in that capacity, or to take care of horses and wagons; he knows the City well, and is a careful driver; he has filled both situations and has good reference. Address, until engaged, B. R. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapery, flowers and vegetable gardening, the laying out of new places and superintendence of a gentleman's place; has the best of references for the last nine years for capability and character. Address M. J., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IS wanted in or near the City, by a first class man; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended from his last place, one of the first families of the City, for sobriety, integrity, &c. Understands the making of ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent single young man, as waiter in a private family, has no objections to go to the country; can produce the best of city reference from his last employer, as to honesty and capability. Call, or address a note to P. L., at E. McEntire's, druggist, corner 18th st. and Broadway, can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher's stall.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the most respectable city reference. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or address a note to C. B., No. 827 Broadway, in the back store, between 12th and 13th sts, for three days.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, AND with very good references, would feel eternal gratitude to that person who would give him an occasion, in not too long a time, to become an owner of $46 to repay a debt; he is not afraid to work. Address A. M. [illegible], Box No. 205 Times Office.

A YOUNG LAD, 14 YEARS OF AGE, IS desirous of obtaining a situation; he has just left school and residing with his parents; he can read and write both the German and English languages; his parents wishing him to get into some mercantile office or whole-sale dry goods, his character is unquestionable. Apply at No. 54 Oliver-st.

ANY ONE HAVING CIRCULARS OR WRAPPERS to be directed, can have them done with neatness, despatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by addressing D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano fortes all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. R. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith,	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale.
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 Times Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars, Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7 octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices. one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300 will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $30 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands and plays the organ, desires an engagement in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, salary not to be under $300. Address ORGANIST, care of Schuberth & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., where, also, highest references can be had.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

PIANO WANTED—CITY MAKER PREFERRED; not less than 6¾-octave, to cost $150 to $200. Parties having bargains may address giving size, name of maker, how long in use, and style of finish, with the lowest price for cash, Box No. 2,162 Post-office.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $45 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO. PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As Improved for 1859.
WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles

The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.

Sole Agent for the United States,
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware.
No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

LADIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY
FOR THE SUMMER,
Should provide themselves with one of
BROWN'S PATENT
ROTARY SMOOTHING IRONS,
which is self-heating, without the use of wood or coal.
Sold by BERRIANS and WINDLE & CO., and by dealers in house-furnishing goods generally.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A PERMANENT and reliable mechanical business in Brooklyn is desirous of making an arrangement with some person having the necessary capital, with a view of enlarging and extending the business, which is very profitable and safe, the sales being entirely for cash, and with a moderate capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. R., Box No. 138 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES and lease of the drug-store on the northeast corner of Broad and Market sts., Newark, N. J. A rare chance is here offered for any one who wishes to enter into a safe and profitable business. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., to
M. WILLIAMS & BRO., Newark, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a planing mill, connected with the lumber and box business in this City. A person with capital will find this an excellent opportunity to engage in a profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,301 Post-office

SEWING-MACHINE-SEWING-MACHINE.—A capitalist wanted, to take an interest in an improved sewing-machine, the best ever produced for leather. Also, a patent, valuable to all sewing-machines. Address S. L. M., Box No. 133 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as nurse for a baby; must not be over 30 years of age, and must furnish best references as to capability and character. Call at No. 110 5th-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, neat and tidy in her person; must have good recommendations, and understand sewing. Apply at No. 62 East 21st-st., from 9 to 12.

A NURSE AND ATTENDANT FOR AN INVALID, (A LADY.)—Wanted, a young woman of neat personal appearance, capable of taking charge of an invalid, and able to do plain sewing, will hear of a situation in Brooklyn by applying at Room No. 17 Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGLISH, Scotch Irish, French and German female servants at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, Empire Employment Institute, where servants can get good situations free of charge. This establishment is conducted on strict business principles by T. A. CARPENTER.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand tables, at $200, $225, and $300—every thing complete. Call and examine price. Houses furnished.
W. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 146 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction.
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
TEN PLOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
9 to 32 Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH and 215TH STS.
80 per cent
Can remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.

This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7, and 10:45 P. M. (leave 31st-st. station 25 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:08, 5:50, and 9:16 P. M.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS

Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & Co., Auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

Will continue their sale, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at eight months' credit, commencing with second catalogue, lot 3,077, with hand and panel saws, scissors, American cutlery assorted, broom and sail twine, butcher's knives, razors, silver plated ware, silver plated castors, tea sets, &c. Also, a choice assortment Sheffield packet cutlery, table cutlery, &c.

By LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
200 cases Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.
100 cases Women's, Misses', and Children's do.
The Trade is invited.

I. W. SLOAT, Auctioneer.
A. K. FOSTER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 21st, the following desirable property:

That elegant four-story brown stone front house and lot known as No. 40 (old number) East 19th-st., 253 feet East of Broadway. Lot 20 feet by half the block. The house is 4 stories high high stoop and basement, with sub-cellar, about 55 feet deep. Has all the modern improvements; also, a private staircase. Hall paved with marble tiles. Is built in the best manner, and has never been occupied. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

Also, those 4 splendid lots on the 1st avenue, between 114th and 115th-sts. Size, 25x95. These lots are beautifully located on the East side of the avenue, and are even with the grade. (2.)

Also, seven fine lots on West 79th-st., North side, 100 east of 10th-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches. The street is 100 feet wide, and is graded, curbed and guttered. The lots are surrounded by a substantial board fence, 7 feet high, and have two wells of good water on them. (3.)

Also two beautifully-located lots on 1st av., between 116th and 117th sts., 25x94 feet. (4.)

Also, those eight desirable lots on 9th-av., between 116th and 117th sts. The two corner lots are 25.11x100, the others 25x100, and about on the grade. (5.)

For maps and full particulars apply at No. 11 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE GOLD, SILVER and diamond watches, watch movements, and rich diamond jewelry, among which is one single diamond weighing four carats.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, the stock of an importer declining business, consisting in part of fine gold hunting, double time, independent second, self-winding nickle and magic patent levers and chronometers. 18 carat cases; ladies' diamond and enamelled hunting and open case detached levers and cylinders; also, a large assortment of silver hunting English patent levers, silver hunting 18 to 22 line detached levers and cylinders, silver gilt cylinders hunting and open face duplex watches; also, gold hunting nickle movement, self-winding chronometers, &c. The above watches are from the celebrated European manufactories of Messrs. Beesley, Cooper, Gladstone, Lessado, Vates, French and other eminent firms; also, 200 dozen rings, and 50 dozen gold pencil cases. Catalogues are ready on Wednesday, 20th, to be had of the Auctioneer. Single stone pin to be sold at 2 o'clock precisely. The trade are respectfully invited. Terms: Over $100 three months approved indorsed notes, names of indorsers to be submitted the day before the sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY) June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large assortment of household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel, arm chairs covered in reps, mahogany sofas chairs, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels and velvet carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, gas chandeliers and brackets, book-cases, extension dining tables, buffets, cutlery, silver-plated ware, glass-ware, bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold by order of
JOHN SOMERENDYKE for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a very fine pair of light gray horses belonging to a lady recently deceased; have been used by her for the past three years; perfectly kind and gentle in single and double harness, 9 years old; 15 3 hands high, with long, flowing tails; very stylish drivers; not afraid of a locomotive or music; a full warrantee in every particular will be given. Also, a fine coupé, built to order and lined with crimson silk. Also, a double harness, made to order and not much used, with sheets, blankets, &c. The above will afford a rare opportunity for a private family.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each. Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
IN FRONT OF SALESROOMS, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST., FRIDAY, June 22, at 1 o'clock. Ladies' saddle horses. A very stylish saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, single-footed gait under the saddle, trots in harness inside of 3 minutes, perfectly gentle and quiet, has been used as a lady's saddle horse for the last three years.

Also, a beautiful bay mare, 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, 14½ hands high, has been used by ladies and children under the saddle. They are both unsurpassed as saddle and road horses—sold only on account of the owner going away.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of splendid long-tail bay horses, about 16 hands high, 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle in all harness, and first-rate travelers. To be sold for account whom it may concern.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good variety of Summer goods, suitable both for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25. Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1 Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 865 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

DR. HOYT, NO. 392 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SIXTH-STREET.—Full sets of teeth, on pure silver, $8; do. gold, $23; platina, $25; artificial bone filling, inserted without pain, 50 cents; gold, small cavities, 50 cents; amalgam do., 40 cents. All work warranted.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED sole agents for the sale of the celebrated WALTJEN'S DIAMOND COAL AND MACHINERY OILS, are now prepared to offer to the trade these Oils, in lots to suit purchasers, on the most liberal terms.

Both Oils are warranted pure, and superior to any offered in this market

The MACHINERY OIL is especially recommended for fast-running machines, while the COAL OIL defies comparison with any now in the market in regard to brilliancy and steadiness of light.

We are receiving consignments daily, and offer these oils in small or large quantities, either in bond or duty paid.

Samples can be had on application.
A. MOLLER & CO.,
No. 65 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM NO. 23 NASSAU ST.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisubin's Property, near Madison, Morris County N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons Esqrs. The access to the house through an avenue of a quarter of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of natural growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet front by 50 deep, built of brick, in the best manner, by days' work, is two stories, with basement and attic; pure spring water in abundance, carried to the attic thence supplying bath, &c. The grounds are handsomely shaded; garden stocked with best of small fruits; dwarf pear orchards, Lawton blackberry patch, several apple orchards, which are highly remunerative; double Carnlican grapery and greenhouse combined; vines in full bearing, out buildings of every description; barn of concrete to 64 feet square, three stories high. The avenue divides the tract nearly equally, and at one side is situated the house, garden, grapery, fruit orchards, spring of water, fish-pond, smoke-house, ice-house, poultry yard, carriage-house, &c. It will be sold in two parcels, divided by the avenue, as will be explained. The purchaser of the house, &c.—which will be sold first—can have the refusal of the other half. The owner will be at home on Saturdays, and possibly on Wednesdays, until the sale. At other times Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will show the property, and will meet any gentleman between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., who will address a line to him the day previous. Permits to examine the premises will be furnished by the Auctioneers.

TERMS—One half cash, one half on bond and mortgage. This property, distant from New York City 1½ hours time by Morris and Essex Railroad, situated in a region of country famed for its healthiness, attractive scenery, beautiful drives, &c., it offers in its present condition many attractions to a gentleman of means.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98 9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 116 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. The above houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—At Williamsburgh, situated on the south-westerly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 360 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River. Having a water front of 150 feet, and return dock of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 260 feet into the river, containing about 22 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front house, on Lexington-av., near 40th-st.; size 20x50, three-story, basement and cellar, with gas fixtures and furniture complete, and in excellent good order. Will take $1,000 or $2,000 in liquors, and $6 000 can remain on mortgage. Price $10,250. For further particulars apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Lexington-av., near 30th st., 3-story, basement and cellar, with all the modern improvements, and in excellent good order, with gas fixtures and furnace, all complete. Price $10,000, and two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. For particulars, apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 5th-av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 Second-place, Brooklyn. It is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 23.4 by 133 5. $5,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-STORY attic and basement dwelling, No. 321 West 29th-st; size of lot, 25x98 9, house, 25x25 feet. A portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st., or No. 364 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE ON DESIRABLE TERMS—Forty-eight City lots, forming nearly a square on a graded street, and near to Flatbush-av Railroad. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET.—LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, high stoop, modern improvements, No. 117 9th-av., rent $600; four-story, fine house, modern improvements, No 171 West 37th st., $550; two story and attic brick cottage house, gas and gas-fixtures and Croton, No. 157 West 17th-st., $350; four-story brick house high stoop, modern improvements, with gas fixtures, No. 15 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) $800; three-story, high-stoop house, modern improvements, No. 158 West 24th st., $700 and Croton tax; lower part of a brick cottage house consisting of five or six rooms, with Croton, gas, bath, &c., No 311 West 19th-st., $225. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 1st floor of the Society Library building, on University-place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 282 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET AT $200.—BASEMENT, BEAUTIFUL parlors, and three bedrooms, gas, range, bath, water, stationary washtubs, &c., in the modern houses. Apply at No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn, fifteen minutes walk from Wall-st.; owner occupies remainder

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY and basement store, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to
FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, just finished, with all the modern improvements, possession immediately, on 116th-st., near Avenue A. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, on the premises.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 18 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 2 Walker-st., to a small respectable family. Inquire in the butcher's shop, No. 141 West Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, for the season or longer if desired. The house contains 12 rooms, fine garden and plenty of fruit. Together with use of horse and rockaway wagon, cow, &c. Altogether, a fine opportunity for any one wanting a place in the country. It is next to the place of E. K. Collins at New-Rochelle, and but a short distance from the dépôt. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAM DEAN, on the premises.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, fully furnished, containing eleven rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bath house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A first class cottage furnished, is pleasantly situated near the Passaic, a short distance above Newark; contains 12 rooms; is convenient to dépôt, on an omnibus route, and is a very desirable Summer residence. For particulars, address Box No. 48, Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-second street, near 4th-av.; one year or more to a private family; twelve rooms in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock; rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant.

FARMS.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches, and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE, EITHER IN New-York or Brooklyn, with the modern improvements; rent not over $800. Address C. L. Box No. 2,524, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 40 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE CALLED Fern Hill, at Peekskill Westchester County, the residence of the late Geo F. Hussey. It is situated near the village, upon elevated ground commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River and Highlands. The dwelling is in the cottage style, new, and arranged for comfort and convenience. It is heated by steam, with bath-room, range, hot and cold water, etc.; containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, office, and hall 12 feet wide, on the first floor; seven bedrooms on the second floor, and four on the third floor; with large play ground; all necessary out buildings in good repair. The house is within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt, combining complete retirement with easy access to the conveniences of a village. There are in connection about 33 acres of land—five cleared and adapted to horticultural purposes—the balance well wooded. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CLAPP, Jr., 30 Beekman-st., and to J. B. MILES, Esq., Peekskill.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from dépôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN or I. S. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, or to T. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N.J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house, with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. There is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT TREMONT, UP THE HARLEM RAILROAD 11 miles, a handsome country seat with half an acre of land laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c.; stands on high ground, and commands a very fine view of the surrounding country. House 2½ stories high 5 minutes' walk from dépôt, and would exchange for good City property, or terms easy for cash. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d av.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order, with an abundance of shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile from Factoryville landing, Staten Island; communication frequent; fare five cents; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—To let—rent $100—a cottage on the Orange road, Newark, N. J., four minutes from railway station; 9 rooms, water gas good garden fruit, chicken house, &c. The entire furniture will be sold on liberal terms at valuation. Address Box No. 1,448 New-York Post-Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, with from 1 to 17 acres of land at New-Rochelle, about one mile from the dépôt. The house has been newly painted and papered, and is in first-rate order. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRIDGES, No. 158 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., containing eleven rooms besides kitchen and pantries. Stabling and keeping for horses if required. Apply to D. W. JONES, as above.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FOR THE SUMMER or year, a large house with stable, garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Possession given on the 25th inst. Address Box No. 3,901 Post-office, New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 80 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find these comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
STATEN ISLAND,
Four minutes walk from First Landing.
Table d'hote or private table if desired.
ELBERT ANDERSON,
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SUMMER RESORT.—FOR A QUIET, COOL AND healthy Summer resort Mr. J. F. FOSTER'S, Quogue, L. I., offers rare inducements, and a few rooms may yet be obtained
Surf-bathing, game fishing, &c., unsurpassed.
Route—Long Island Railroad to River Head.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL
S. F. POPE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS,
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

A SPECIMEN OF JAPANESE TEA, AND A LIVING TEA PLANT may be seen at WALKER'S, Canal and Hudson sts. TEA AND COFFEE STORE, No. 485 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., New-York.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500 000, in shares of $100 each in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND holders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST. June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital....$150 000
Surplus over....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 25 day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEEKS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$15.000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds. $10 000 FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS; T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. E. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases, chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion, in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections of lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN AND COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system, is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 236 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No 436 Broadway New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 10 Duane-st. 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear, strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female disease successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1 224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No 18 Ann-st.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE—Is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs,) No 615 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 7—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT headed as above under "Miscellaneous."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—THIS DAY—NICHOLAS and Throgmorton, Irona, Prophet and Bourbon, will start for the Two-and-a-half mile Handicap, and for the Purse two-mile heats *Rosa Bonheur, Red Eagle* and *Cyclone* are entered in the three-year-old stake. Strangers' Badges for the meeting, $6 Day Badges, $3.
HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.
N. B.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be race days. Friday—Four-mile heats.

FASHION COURSE RACES.—JUNE 19, 20 AND 21.—*Via* the 34th-st. or James slip ferry, to Hunter's Point, is the most direct drive from the upper or lower part of the City to the Course, over the new turnpike. Both ferries connect with the Flushing Railroad.

TO FASHION COURSE—SPRING MEETING.—The 10th or 23d-st. Ferry to Greenpoint is the most direct drive from the lower or central part of this City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860.
JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POULSON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 96 Maiden-lane N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Flushing. College Point.
6 30 A. M. 6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M. 7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.
11 00 A. M. 11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.
3 00 P. M. 3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M. 5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JUNE, 1860.
HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.
THE STEAMER
LONG BRANCH,
Capt. J. P. CORLIES,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 15, 4 P. M.	Friday, June 15, 11 A. M.
Sunday, R.B J'e 17, 7 A. M.	Saturday, June 16, 12 M.
Monday, June 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R.B J'e 17, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 19, 8 A. M.	Monday, June 18, 3 P. M.
Wednes'day, June 20, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 19, 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SUNDAY....June 17	THURSDAY....June 21,
MONDAY....June 18	FRIDAY....June 22
WEDNESDAY....June 20	SATURDAY....June 23,

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board also refreshments.
Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion....Fifty Cents.
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND.
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—the steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st. at 9½, 12¾, 3½; Spring-st. 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM Oliver-slip, E. R., in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves daily at 12 o'clock noon. Fare 50 cents. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND AND WHITESTONE.—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $1 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham, Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:35 (Sundays included) and 6:5 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5.05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express 4:30 P. M. J. S. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M., Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 80. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFF-WOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS EVERY SATURDAY.—The large, substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, 8¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 8½; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Refreshments. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. Fare 50 cents.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL....$250,000
ASSETS....$300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY,
JURA, Capt. MOODIE,
KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA....Thursday, 19th July,
JURA....Thursday, 2d August
AUSTRALASIAN....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin....$75.
Steerage....30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engine, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage....$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN MUNROE, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50, Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, W. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.
The ASIA will sail on the 4th of July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. E. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch New-York.
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

CITY RAILROADS.
RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality, manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by
THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia, also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RAILROAD TIES—A CERTAIN NUMBER wanted. Inquire at Harlem Railroad Office, 26th st. and 4th-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MERCHANT IN this City wishes to make the acquaintance of an accomplished young lady, with a view to marriage. She must be refined in heart, and possess all of those noble qualities which light and warm the temple of home. Address HARRY NOBLE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a young and agreeable woman for a wife. Address D. B. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE JAPANESE MATINEE.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 20, at 1 o'clock.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Directors have the honor of informing the public that Capt. Dupont and the Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Common Council, as well as the Japanese Embassy, have now definitely and irrevocably agreed on
TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) June 20, at 1 o'clock,
As the day when will take place
THE GRAND JAPANESE GALA MATINEE,
In honor of their excellencies,
THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.
ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS
CORTESI and MUSIANI.
IL POLIUTO,
With a splendid mise en scene, processions, military bands, &c.
Characters by Madame CORTESI, the great Tenor MUSIANI, (who has produced such a great sensation on his début in the same Opera,) AMODIO, NANNI, RUBIO, &c.
In the course of the Matinée will be performed for the first time,
THE GRAND JAPANESE MARCH,
on original Japanese Melodies, expressly composed for this occasion by SIG. MUZIO and dedicated
TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.
The Proscenium Boxes and the Front Boxes of the first circle will be appropriated to the use of the
JAPANESE PRINCES AND SUITE,
thus affording an opportunity to every visiter to have a full view of the display.
The Academy of Music on that occasion will be BRILLIANTLY DECORATED AND ILLUMINATED.
The number of tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Academy, after the disposal of which no more will be issued.
The sale of tickets commences THIS MORNING, at the usual Matinee ticket offices.
NOTICE.—The attention of the public is respectfully called to the regulations for the preservation of order by the respective guard of honor and Police detachments. They will be published on the day of the Matinee, Wednesday, June 20.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON....Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, BURLESQUE, BALLET, OPERATIC SINGING, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
The Japanese Embassy and suite promenade the establishment day and evening. Doors open all day while they remain. The grand Japanese Treaty Chariot is also on exhibition. At night the whole premises will be ILLUMINATED WITH JAPANESE LANTERNS,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 19,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
After the Stage Promenade Dowdick's new Burlesque,
THE LADY OF THE LAKE TRAVESTIE
Written expressly for this Theatre and got up with splendid new scenery by Thorne, Johnson and assistants; new costumes &c.
The cast will embrace
THE NELSON SISTERS, MARK SMITH,
POLLY MARSHALL, W. DAVIDGE,
MARY WELLS, A. H. DAVENPORT,
PETERS, LEESON, VINCENT, &c.,
With the entire Corps de Ballet, and a
TROUP OF AMAZONIAN ZOUAVES,
(Led by the beautiful GALE SISTERS,)
in a variety of Highland Military Evolutions.
After the Travestie,
OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS.
The JAPANESE will promenade among the audience.
Concluding with the beautiful Ballet of
LA CAPTIVE.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance.
GRAND MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. No reserved seats for Matinées.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager....Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director....Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist....Mr. Hayes.
WEDNESDAY, June 20.
The performance will commence with the favorite comedietta of
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
Letty Briggs....Mrs. John Wood.
Hickory Short....Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
To be followed by the highly-successful extravaganza of
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY,
Being its last representation but Three.
Supported by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Messrs. James Simmonds, J. Burnett, Stoddart, Thorne, Wall, Goodrich.
Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Warren, Miss Burke, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
Stage Manager....Mr. G. L. Fox.
The performance will commence with
THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.
And THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
OR, THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS
After which THE MARRIED RAKE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of....P. T. BARNUM.
WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1860.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY,
With Splendid Performances at 3 and 7¾ P. M., and the whole host of novelties and curiosities at all hours.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES from EUROPE, by steamship *Hammonia*, consisting of a
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes &c.
VANTILE MACK, THE INFANTILE LAMBERT, OR GIANT BABY, 7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds.
ANGEL and other beautiful COLORED FISH, from the Southern Seas, which are now swimming in THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN? OR MONKEY? OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
All to be seen at all hours, day and evening.
DR. J. V. B. BLY, the SEER and CLAIRVOYANT, generally known as the Great Detective Medium, produces in his private apartment all the various phenomena of the
SO CALLED SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS,
at an extra charge of 25 cents.
Reengagement, for four days longer, of the popular Comedian,
MR. HARRY PEARSON,
Who will appear every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in his inimitable characters
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7¾, will be performed
OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME and
ROSETTE, OR THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAIN.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20,
SOIREE DANSANTE.
MISS MYRA ROSELLA,
will make her first
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 21, 1860.
The BALLOON will be inflated at 3 o'clock. The ASCENSION will take place at 5 o'clock.
TICKETS....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 21,
D. RONZANI'S
Renowned
BALLET TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 22,
SOIREE DANSANTE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 23,
D. RONZANI'S
BALLET TROUPE.
Admittance 25 cents.

SOON!
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Will open his new Repertoire of Wonders in New-York.
On his arrival from California. His
GRAND MAGICAL SOIREES
Will be on the same scale of unsurpassed grandeur as when presented by him in 1851-'53, at Metropolitan Hall, the Broadway Theatre and Astor-place Opera House. He has recently made a Circumterranean tour, and after having visited Australia and the Sandwich Islands, is now in California, where his success has been unprecedented in the annals of Pacific amusements. On his return to New-York his apparatus will be new and magnificent, his paraphernalia superbly gorgeous, and the entire entertainments novel and astounding.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
DAY AND EVENING, 13th st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and 100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and every day at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC,
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
Last week of
PROFESSOR JACOBS.
Astounding wonders, and the comic drolleries of Goblin Sprightly.
Last two Grand Matinées, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, June 20 and 23, at 2½ o'clock. Ventriloquism all the week. Don't fail to see this extraordinary, wonderful and pleasing entertainment, it has no equal in the World. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
POSITIVELY ONLY 3 NIGHTS MORE
OF THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—AT PLYMOUTH Church, corner 22d-st. and 7th-av., THIS EVENING. Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. A. D. SMITH, New-York; J. P. THOMPSON, New-York Tabernacle; WM. J. BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn. Singing by Messrs. TON and R. W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, and MATTHEW McDOUGAL. GEO. STOWE, WM. MACDONOUGH and Tickets for sale at the doors. Doors open at 7.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC, ICE CREAM.—A Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the Spring-st. Sabbath School, will be held in the Lecture-room of the Church—(Spring-st., near Varick)—on THURSDAY EVENING, June 21.
Tickets 50 cents; refreshments included. To be had at the door on the evening of the Festival.

CHARLES A. MORRA WILL GIVE HIS first Grand Concert at Dodworth's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 21, and will be assisted by the best company in the country. Tickets 50 cents; sold at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
WEDNESDAY, June 20.
By general desire will be repeated,
INGOMAR.
Julia Dean Hayne....as....Parthenia.
Mr. C. Barton Hill....as....Ingomar.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
THE OLD PLANTATION.
With new scenery, properties, scenic effects, &c., &c.

FESTIVAL IN BREVOORT'S GROVE.—The ladies of St. Luke's Parish, Brooklyn, will hold a Strawberry Festival during the afternoon and evening of WEDNESDAY, June 20, in the grove of J. C. Brevoort, Esq. Entrance to the Grove, on Pacific st., between Franklin-av. and the Clove-road. The proceeds of the festival to be devoted to ST. LUKE'S CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
Through the kindness of Mr Brevoort, the committee have been able to obtain the use of this charming spot for their festival, and those who wish to visit the grove would do well to secure this opportunity, as it will not be open this Summer as heretofore to public gatherings. No expense or labor has been spared to render this the most perfect and delightful of these now popular festivals. Refreshments in a large variety will be provided upon the grounds, and a fine brass band will be added to its other attractions. In the evening, the Grove will be brilliantly illuminated with WHITE and COLORED LIGHTS.
The Fulton-av. and Atlantic-av. cars run within about three or five minutes' walk of the Grove.
Tickets, with check for strawberries 25c.; admitting one adult, or two children; to be had at the gate.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—A STRAWBERRY festival will be held at the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 21st and 22d June, on which occasion a concert will be given by five of the celebrated Sunday school vocalists, under the direction of Mr. Horace Waters, New-York. Tickets to the concert 25 cents; children half-price, including strawberries and cream; ice cream extra. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second large display of plants, flowers and fruits for the season will take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 20 and 21. Opening in the Afternoon of the 20th, at 4 o'clock, and closing at 10½ in the evening, and will continue the following day from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10½ o'clock P. M. One of the most popular bands will be in attendance each evening. EDWARD SCOTT, Secretary.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.
Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 63 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY S. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELD'S FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes—EDWARD B. BENNETT, of the village of Gloversville, in the County of Fulton, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published May 16, 1860. The creditors of said insolvent are required to appear before Hon. JOHN STEWART, County Judge of the County of Fulton, pursuant to an order of said Judge, at his office, in the village of Johnstown in said County of Fulton, on the 4th day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the prayer of his petition.—Dated May 14, 1860.
McINTYRE FRASER,
my16 law3wW* Attorney for said Insolvent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIScharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. SQUIRE WOOD, insolvent. Notice first published May 12, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Justice Scrugham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at the Court-house in the village of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on the 9th day of July, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
GEO. F. HAVENS, Attorney for Insolvent,
my23-law6w* No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 164 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES H. BRUSH, }
law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. TOOLS, late of the City of New York, printer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.
WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, }
ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA BURCHILL,
mh21-law6mW* Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JERSEY CITY, June 11, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COYKENDALL & HARDING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. B. COYKENDALL,
CHAS. L. HARDING.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, was dissolved on the 1st of June.
C. A. HAZLETON,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1860. G. H. LOVEGROVE.

GREENWOOD LOTS.—WANTED, TWO OR more lots, improved or unimproved, in the "old ground." Any person having lots they may desire to dispose of will address Box No. 3 886 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

THE RUSH TO SEE THEM AT THE HOTEL.

THEIR VISITS TO STORES.

When they Leave for Home—Tommy—Presents—Visits to Come, &c., &c.

The welcome rain yesterday morning relieved the Japanese from the overcrowding of the inquisitive, but the customary throng collected in and about the hotel. The Messrs. Leland and the Naval Commission were besieged with applications to visit the Japanese quarters, to see Tommy, to have a look at the Princes, to examine the new Japanese dining-room, to exhibit specimens of American industry, to procure just one more card written by a Japanese, to get for a very particular friend only a few Japanese curiosities, to secure a Japanese visit to certain stores, and, in short, to do a multitude of other things more easily asked than granted. But firmness and patience prevailed, and the Japanese were allowed to keep comparatively quiet. It was determined on Monday that a number of the officials should be taken yesterday to view the charming scenery and gorgeous mausoleums of Greenwood Cemetery, but the state of the weather at the hour named—2 P. M.—prevented their carrying out that design. Between the drops, however, a number of the under officials succeeded in doing considerable shopping among our Broadway stores. Two of the Secretaries, a physician and two officers were much interested at one of the book-stores, and purchased two dozen copies of a work on the United States coinage. They expressed much pleasure with their examination of illustrated and other books. A large assortment of jewelry and watches was exhibited during the day to the Embassy and members of their suite, and a number of purchases were made. The Japanese seem indeed to have exhibited an unusual taste for these things, although it is said they are, as a nation, rather opposed to ornamenting the person. The subaltern officers of the Embassy were much interested in a description of the process of making and galvanizing chains, and a valuable present of firearms sent in during the morning. A number of the Japanese, during their stay in this country, have adopted the American shoes altogether, finding them much easier than their own loose sandals, which enforce such an ungraceful walk. The slip-shod style, most usual among the Japanese, is somewhat illustrative of the minstrel style of representing a Virginia "darkey's" circular walks before commencing a breakdown. Yesterday, an additional number of Japanese provided themselves with shoes, and one man secured two dozen pairs.

The Ambassadors' love for watches ought to be gratified by a present of three sent to them yesterday by the American Watch Company, made entirely from American materials. The first, for Simme-Buzen-no-Kami, is in a gold hunting-case, marked on the index with Roman and Arabic characters. The case has upon one side a representation of the Capitol at Washington, and upon the other an eagle in bold relief. The second, designed for the Tycoon, is a large gold hunting-case watch, having on one side an engraving of the President, and a spread eagle on the other. The third watch is designed for "Tommy," and is inclosed in a plain hunting case.

The wide-spread reputation of Tommy causes him to be much sought after by all who have access to the Hotel. Councilmen, Aldermen, Reporters, ladies, all think they have an especial claim to a private interview with Tommy. So oppressive have the applications to the unfortunate boy become, and so universal the recognition of his bright face, that he is obliged, in passing through the halls, to run for dear peace sake. He was summarily arrested in his progress, however, yesterday morning, by a question in Japanese, sounding something like "*Annata ingarese kotofa dekamasako?*" which, being translated, is supposed to signify, "Do you speak English?" Tommy stopped instanter and asked, "Who taught you to speak Japan?" in very good English. "Sito Goitchero," was the reply. "Ah'," said Tommy, with an expressive shrug, "attendant"—as if he had a contempt for any learning of the Japanese language from an attendant. "Where?" he asked. "Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia," was the reply, and Tommy was just becoming interested in the conversation, when a bystander incautiously asked him "if he wouldn't please write one more card?" That was enough, and Tommy was off for up stairs like a rocket. He was only brought back by a general cry of, "No, no, no cards; we don't want cards." He then returned and politely informed the gentleman that Capt. Porter told him he need not write cards, and that he would ask permission. He, however, left soon, with a gay "*Sionada?*" that is, "good bye."

The attention of visiters to the Metropolitan yesterday was much directed, in the absence of the Japanese, to one of the neatest presents yet made to them—the floral temple, from Mr. Benjamin Wood's seventeen acres of flowers. The Japanese were much pleased with the "natural watering-pot" created by the gardener to water the flowers, by filling his mouth and blowing out the contents. Mr. Wood intends to present a grand floral tribute for the great ball.

The Japanese have not made themselves so much at home out of their rooms at the Metropolitan as they have heretofore—they have not appeared so much in the halls, or rooms of other guests. Some of them, however, visit the public parlors, and two yesterday morning held quite a levee among the ladies. They were much pleased to hear the performance of a gentleman on the piano, and examined the hammers, cords and workmanship with much curiosity. The ladies were represented on the occasion; but behaved with more becoming retirement than their fair sisters who have heretofore come in contact with the Japanese. The demeanor of the New-York public, more accustomed to sensations than the inhabitants of our inland cities, must impress the visitors favorably concerning New-York manners. The crowds in front of the Metropolitan are not by any means as great as those that have flocked to the Japanese quarters in other cities, and the few officers who have appeared in the streets have not been so much annoyed by crowds at their heels. Indeed the strong liking which the Embassy and suite have evinced for their situation at the Metropolitan, and the manners of New-York people, is set down as a reason for the abandonment of the proposed visit to Boston and Niagara Falls. The main object of the first Princes is to procure rest. They have finished their business with the Government, and desire to be as quiet as possible during the remainder of their stay. They have been obliged to undergo visits, receptions, and presentations, the fatigue of which but little comports with their ordinary secluded habits, and has already resulted in the illness of Muragaki-Awagi-No-Kami, the second Ambassador. The 30th day of this month is finally fixed upon for their departure, and until that time they will keep as secluded as circumstances will permit. Tea, pipes, rice, fish and repose, amid the perfect seclusion which they have enjoyed at the Metropolitan, ere to them a source of pure delight hitherto unknown in this country. For the time being they may consider themselves in Japan, with a very slight effort of fancy.

It is definitely settled that the Prince Embassy will not visit the Academy of Music to-day. They positively refuse to allow themselves to be used as a catch-penny. Some of the lower officials may be present at the *matinée*, and appear in a private box, and be looked upon as the Princes, and pass for the same, but the public of New-York may as well not repeat the experiment of Philadelphia and pay homage to servants under the supposition that they are the real No-Kamis. It is not at all unlikely that the under-officials may be palmed off at other places as the real Princes, and from their dress few could tell the difference.

A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the hall of the Metropolitan yesterday, at noon, to see the sixteen officers next in rank to the princes go to lunch, and not a few longed to peep in and examine the Japanese process of mastication. The only incident of note observed during the passage of the officers into the room was that two of them turned the wrong way, and said, with a very good English accent, "Oh, mistake."

The Common Council Committee preserved a mysterious silence, yesterday, as to what was the programme for future days. In vain were they button-holed and besought by confident reporters, anxious to know what was on the *tapis*; not a word escaped them, except that they would send official notices and invitations to all the papers. It may be believed that there is some astounding *coup d'état* yet in store for the Japanese.

The Naval Committee express great satisfaction with the police and hotel arrangements in New-York, but are somewhat irate at the publication of a part of the programme. They are fearful that the Embassy may be treated to a repetition of the disgraceful importunities that characterized the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia crowds. It is believed, however, that the much-coveted privacy of the Embassy and *suite* will be preserved intact.

The Prince de Joinville was to have called upon the Embassy yesterday, but was prevented by the rain.

A few of the Japanese spent several hours in examining C. C. Leigh's China Hall in Broadway, and made purchases with a view of introducing porcelain, glass and plated ware in their country, and what appeared very strange, they selected amongst other goods, Japan tea-trays. This, one would think, was carrying coals to Newcastle.

They also visited the office of Wilson & Banker's sewing machines, No. 514 Broadway, and used up their little stock of English in expressions of admiration. "Very fine," "Nice," "Great curious," "Will take to Japan," were a few of the encomiums passed. In the evening the Naval Commissioners and a few of the Japanese visited Niblo's.

The new impetus which the ratified treaty will give to our commerce with Japan, has already been anticipated by one of our enterprising merchants, Ro. H. Gallagher, Esq., of No. 51 Liberty-street, who has arranged, on behalf of Jno. Allmand, Jr., & Co., of Kanagawa, for the establishment of a new line of clippers between New-York and Kanagawa. An A No. 1 clipper-ship will start soon for the new Empire.

A very elegant and powerful opera-glass was presented to the Ambassadors by Mr. H. Waldstein, No. 451 Broadway. It contains twelve glasses, and commands a very clear and distinct view of objects nine miles off.

To-day, it is understood, the Japanese Princes are to be received at a *matinée*, given especially in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bennett at Washington Heights. The invitations, of which it is said some three thousand have been issued, are for 2 o'clock. The *matinée* at the Academy comes off at 1.

AN INTERESTING PAINTING.

We were shown a picture, yesterday, to which, at this time, considerable interest is attached. It is a portrait of the first American ship that ever visited a Japanese port. In 1846 or 1847 the ship *Manhattan*, Capt. Mercator Cooper, of Sag Harbor, L. I., then on a whaling voyage to the South Pacific, picked up, off the coast of Japan, a wrecked junk with thirteen Japanese sailors on board. Capt. Cooper immediately determined to return them to their homes, and, at the same time, get an idea of the manners and customs of this singular people. Accordingly he boldly sailed into the bay of Jeddo and dropped anchor within two miles of the imperial city. The ship was immediately surrounded by over three hundred armed boats, that continued to guard her and prevent all communication between those on board and the shore until she left. Meantime, she was visited by a great number of officials of high rank, accompanied by native artists, who sketched everything about her, from truck to kelson; nothing appeared to escape their scrutiny, from the windlass to a ring-bolt. In return for the kindness shown the shipwrecked, the Japanese authorities furnished the ship with new spars, water, and fresh provisions in large quantities, entirely free of cost, and treated the officers and crew with kindness and courtesy. After remaining in the harbor of Jeddo about a week, a proclamation from the Emperor, printed in Japanese and Dutch, was sent to Capt. C., commanding him to return to his own country and never to visit Japan again under penalty of death; also, directing him to report to his countrymen that they would receive no more shipwrecked sailors except at the hands of the Dutch.

On the return of the ship the details of this visit were published together, with the proclamation above alluded to.

Several charts of the coast, from native surveyors, were obtained from the wrecked junk by Capt. Cooper, and transmitted to Washington as curiosities. There their value was at once recognized, and they are now preserved in the Naval Department. The reception of these charts, we believe, first suggested the idea of sending out an expedition to treat with the Japanese Government, which was successfully carried out by Com. Perry. The portrait of the *Manhattan* was painted for her owner, Capt. John Budd, of Sag Harbor, and is now in the possession of his son, John G. Budd, Esq., of this City.

A WORD TO THE MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady wishes to protest against the blackening of the character of American women, in which the Press are now very freely indulging, in connection with the visit of the Japanese Embassy. These writers are fastening the odium which fairly belongs to only a portion of the female community (and a portion, be it remembered, in which other countries are largely represented) upon the whole mass, and are giving to what they justly consider a disgraceful story a world-wide notoriety, which the Japanese themselves neither could nor would effect.

American men, by their "thoughtlessness," are inflicting a deep injury upon the national reputation of their countrywomen, which should be dear to every man who has a mother, a sister, a wife, or a daughter. And all for what? Is it for the sake of a little wit, at woman's expense?

Let every man who has the delicacy of the sex really at heart exert privately the influence which every good man possesses, and let him note the results.

A TRUE AMERICAN WOMAN.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking house of Lansing & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

NEW YORK.
R. Douglass & Family,
Lorillard Ronald & Lady,
George B. English,
Lemuel W. Morse,
Miss Morse,
John Lowit,
Frederick B. Elliot,
Wm. H. Smyth & Lady,
James B. Murray,
Miss A. Murray,
John Philbra,
N. C. Rexford,
Wm. Schauss,
A. W. Ketcham,
Thomas Crofts,
E. G. Dumahauls,
Dr. C. D. Smith & Lady,
James B. Davis,
Isaac P. Genung,
John J. Townsend,
E. Rhodes,
F. Zogbaum,
D. R. Stanford,
Wm. D. Scott,
T. Jay Griffen,
David S. Draper.

PHILADELPHIA.
J. E. Caldwell & Lady,
Charles B. Stockwell,
Dr. Richard Maus,
Henry Lazarus & Lady.

BOSTON.
Mr. Chadwick & Lady,
W. W. Tucker & Lady,
Miss Reed,
Mrs. J. B. Carter,
Anson Dexter & Family.

BALTIMORE.
J. Corelan Jr. & Lady.

NEW HAVEN.
Mrs. Samuel E. Foot,
Miss Foote,
Harvey Foot.

LOUISIANA.
Claude Libson.

VIRGINIA.
D. R. Halsey,
Miss Mitchell,
Capt. D. B. Satchet, U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS.
T. Rimbore,
H. G. Otis, Genoa, U. S. A.
Mrs. H. G. Otis, Genoa.

A note written by Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., in reply to an invitation to speak at the late Anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, has just been published. In it he says: "I have seen no reason to change the sentiments which I entertained in earlier life on the subject of Slavery, except to *intensify* them. And I expect not to change them except in the same way. Most heartily do I wish that the *Church*—and all our beloved country—were clear of the evil, and most willingly would I do anything that I could to bring that about; and most heartily do I hail any well-directed effort to *detach* the Church wholly from the system.

Luther M. Jones, of Marlborough, N. H., has carried off the DeForest Prize Medal at Yale College. This medal is valued at $100, and is awarded for the best spoken and written English oration. This is the first time this prize has been taken by a member of the Brothers in Unity. Six out of seven have gone to the Lenonians.

Rev. Mr. Cordner, of Montreal, recently delivered a discourse on the late Rev. Theodore Parker. In the course of it he said he knew not whether ever Mr. Parker had put the opinion on record, but he had said to him, in conversation, that he considered a constitutional monarchy, limited like the British, the best form of securing the general liberty of the people.

Judge Longstreet, of Georgia, has been appointed to represent the American Government in the Commercial and Statistical Convention which is to meet in London on the 16th of July.

Gov. Reeder has taken up a permanent residence in Kansas. Some of his ardent admirers already hint at the possibility of his being made Senator when the Territory shall become a State.

OBITUARY.

John Binns, Esq., an old Editor and publisher, died in Philadelphia on the 16th, in his 88th year. Mr. Binns was born in Dublin in 1772. He took an active part in the political agitations of the time, and as a consequence became involved in difficulty with the English Government. He was tried for high treason and uttering seditious language, but was acquitted, and came to this country. He entered into the newspaper business, first in Northumberland, Pa., then in Philadelphia. He ranked among the fiercest assailants of Gen. Jackson. After his paper, the *Democratic Press*, had lost its hold on popular favor, he relinquished it, and was elected Alderman. In this position he gained a high reputation for honesty and energy.

Mr. Elias Whitney died in Poughkeepsie a few nights since, aged 91. He has had 10 children, 47 grandchildren, 87 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren. He has voted at every Presidential election, and never called a physician until he was in his 89th year.

Hon. L. D. Stockton, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died at Burlington, in that State, on the 9th. He was at first appointed Supreme Court Judge in 1856, and when that office was made elective was rechosen, and on the allotment of terms drew the full one, of six years.

Mrs. Eliza MacDonald, wife of Ex-Governor C. P. MacDonald, and daughter of the Hon. Spencer Roane, formerly Chief Justice of Virginia, died lately at Marietta, Geo.

Hon. T. K. Bruce, one of the oldest merchants in Hartford, and President of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company for many years, died on the 14th.

Washington County, Virginia, was visited by a violent tornado on the 6th. Tobacco houses were unroofed, stables were thrown down, horses killed, and on one farm, at least, not a panel of fence was left standing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

REMOVAL OF THE ABBOTT COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. In the absence of the President, Frederick DePeyster, Esq., occupied the chair. A lengthy report from the Committee appointed to purchase Dr. Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, together with several communications relative to the purchase and transfer of this valuable collection, was read, and a Committee appointed to receive and arrange it in the rooms of the Society during the Summer vacation. The Committee consisted of Wm. C. Prime, F. DePeyster and Geo. H. Moore, Esqrs.

A communication was received from Mr. R. A. Wilson, of Annapolis, Md., inclosing one from Thomas G. Ford, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Ford has in his possession two letters written by Washington in 1788. The authorities of the British Museum have offered to purchase them, but he would prefer to sell them to an American institution. Part of a copy of one of them was read by Dr. Osgood.

Dr. Coggeshall, of the Astor Library, sent in a letter from Mr. B. W. Alvord, of Greenfield, Mass., who has a full length portrait of Gen. Warren, the only original one in existence, which he is willing to dispose of to the Society.

By favor of Col. Ziltner, a fine bust of Kosciusco was on exhibition, and an interesting account of it was read by the President.

Mr. Folsom offered a resolution that hereafter no paper read before the Society shall discuss political or doctrinal points, or occupy more than two hours in the reading.

After some discussion, the resolution was laid over till the next meeting.

Resolutions were introduced expressive of regret for the loss sustained by the Society in the death of two of its distinguished members—the late Samuel G. Goodrich and Joseph Blunt, Esqs.

Mr. Hiram Ketcham spoke in terms of warm eulogy of both the deceased gentlemen, and the resolutions were carried unanimously.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in October next.

Lyceum of Natural History.

This Society met last Monday night, at their rooms in Fourteenth-street. The President, Major Delafield, took the chair at 8 o'clock. The visitors of the evening were announced as Messrs. R. P. Stevens, C. A. Seeley and Jas. B. Smith. The Secretary announced the receipt of several numbers of the *California Farmer* containing valuable contributions to the ethnology and philology of the aborigines of California, by Alex. S. Taylor, Esq.

Mr. John G. Bell presented specimens of the *cicada septendecim* and *cicada noveboracensis*, from Rockland County.

A Committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Dr. J. W. Greene, and Messrs. Akhurst and Browne, to investigate the history and habits of the seventeen-year locust, and report to the Society at the first meeting in September.

Dr. R. P. Stevens presented several interesting geological specimens, and made some remarks on the Taconic system of Prof. Emmons, and expressed his conviction that the Taconic series is below the Silurian, and exceeds in thickness all the sedimentary rocks lying above the Silurian.

Dr. Budd made some remarks adverse to the habit of many naturalists in multiplying the number of species on very slight grounds, based upon mere variations and insufficient data. As an example of this he alluded to a shell described by Anthony as *Melania ponderosa*, and exhibited specimens in which the characteristic marks, described by that gentleman, vary, showing that the species is the same as that described by Conrad as *M. excurata*.

Dr. Suckley called the attention of the Society to the labors of George Gibbs, Esq., who, for the past ten years, has been studying the affinities of the languages of the Indians of the Northwest Coast, as well as elucidating their peculiar religious views and complicated system Mythology—hitherto unknown and for the most part unsuspected. Prominent in their religious faith is the belief in communication with departed spirits.

Mr. R. L. Stuart exhibited specimens of some extremely rare and valuable shells. Among these was a *Cypræa umbilicata* from the Chatham Islands, of which there are but two examples in the United States—the present shell, and one other in the cabinet of Mr. W. A. Haines, of this City. Another rare shell was shown by the same gentleman—the *Conus aurisiacus*, from the Moluccas. As an evidence of its rarity, it was stated to have cost three guineas, although a small, ordinary-looking shell. The other conchological specimens shown were *Cypræa Peasii*, from the Sandwich Islands; *Cantharus pagodus*, Panama; and *Cominella costatum*, Australia.

On motion, Dr. R. P. Stevens was requested to favor the Lyceum with an abstract of his valuable remarks on the geological peculiarities of the mountain range which traverses this State, that it may be published in the annals of the Society.

After some general discussion, the Society adjourned.

Political.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

The Young Men's Republican Union held its regular weekly meeting at Stuyvesant Institute, at which addresses were made by Wm. H. Anthon, Augustus F. Dow, and S. L. Woodford. Mr. Anthon made the report of the Covode Committee the text of an effective speech, which was well received. The Chairman announced that the Union had published its first "tract."

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward met at No. 68 East Broadway, for the purpose of organizing a Seventh Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club. Committees on Organization were appointed, and speeches were made by Dr. Snodgrass and others.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the organization was held at No. 21, Avenue D. Mr. H. Warren, presiding. Considerable business was transacted, and some one hundred members added to the Club.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Club held a meeting at Stadelberger Hall, corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening. Hon. F. A. Conklin, Hon. Wm. Taylor, Chas. Spencer and others made addresses, which were warmly ap-applauded.

The Hudson River Baptist Association, South.—The tenth anniversary of the Hudson River Baptist Association, South, was celebrated yesterday in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church. The attendance was quite large. The main object of the Association is to unite the Baptist Churches of the State in Christian brotherhood, so that they may give aid and counsel to each other. Delegates were present from various portions of the State. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of the McDougal-street Church, presided. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing, reading the Scriptures, and speaking. Rev. C. W. Anabell, of the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, preached the annual sermon from I. Cor., Chap. iii., verse 9; and Ephesians, chap. ii., verse 20. After the sermon the annual collection for the Ministers' Widows' Fund was taken up, and the several standing Committees were appointed. Dr. Gillette was elected Moderator; Rev. Mr. Norton, Clerk; and Mr. Southworth was reëlected Treasurer.

Complimentary to the General Superintendent of Police.—Mr. G. C. Verplanck, in accordance with the expressed desire of the Commissioners of Emigration, has written a letter to Mr. John A. Kennedy, expressing regret because of his having resigned the office of Superintendent of Castle Garden, a station he had filled for several years, and their high sense of the value of his services to the important interests under their charge. The letter concludes with the remark that the qualities of mind and character shown by him while in charge of Castle Garden are especially adapted to the sphere of action on which he has recently entered, and the request that he will accept their best wishes for his health and happiness, and the fullest success in his present important public duties.

The Richmond Club Election.—The Richmond Club, upon the grounds of which the Seventh Regiment will have its Summer encampment, have elected for President, Geo. A. Leavitt; J. Simonson, Vice-President; H. D. Townsend, Secretary; and C. Squires, Jr., Treasurer.

Fashion Races Postponed.—In consequence of the storm, the first of the three days' races did not take place. Should the weather be fine to-day, the races advertised for yesterday will be run; if not, they will take place on the first fair day, and the other races will follow, as advertised.

New Pilot Boat.—The new pilot boat *Charles H. Marshall*, built by Mr. Henry Steers for the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, will be launched from foot of Twelfth-street, East River, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Personal.—Rev. Mr. Miles, of the Albany Bethel, returned yesterday in the *City of Washington*, from England, where he has been upon a visit of a few months for the benefit of his health, which has much improved.

Correction.—The fight on Monday evening between Thomas Rafferty and a man named Riley took place at No. 23 Laurens-place, at a grocery kept by Mr. Miller, and not at No. 22, as erroneously stated.

Police Reports.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Christopher Costello, a stranger from New-Haven, on Monday night inquired the way to his boarding-house, in Madison-street, of William Brown, a young Englishman, whom he met in Worth-street. Brown offered to conduct Costello to his home, but instead of doing so, took him to the Five Points, where, it is alleged, two of his companions joined them, and the three attacked the countryman, knocked him down, stole his money and clothes, leaving him nothing but his shirt. Officer Elder, of the Sixth Precinct, responded to his call for help, and succeeded in securing Brown, while his confederates escaped. The prisoner was committed by Justice Kelly in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of highway robbery.... Officer Mathews, of the First Precinct, apprehended Richard Cooney, an English lad, who became intoxicated by sucking beer through a straw from a barrel on the dock, and afterwards attempted to commit a burglary at the house of Charles Gilbert, No. 9 Albany-street. He was sent to prison. .... Justice Steers held George Mercer, a schoolboy, to answer a charge of arson, preferred by Mr. John Telfer, of No. 96 Third-avenue, whose store was fired on Monday night. The accused is alleged to have thrown a lighted match among some fireworks in the show window, and caused an explosion.

Coroners' Inquests.

STEAMBOAT HAND DROWNED.

Joseph Schenck, a young colored man, fell overboard on Monday afternoon from the deck of the propeller *Sachem*, lying at Pier No. 15 East River, while he was employed in loading coal, and was drowned. Yesterday his body was recovered, and Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon it.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION SETTLED.

The card of Mr. Stout, published in all the City papers of Saturday, withdrawing from any further opposition to his own removal, and the appointment of Mr. Platt as his successor, has of course ended the contest. On Saturday, the Comptroller being duly advised of Mr. Stout's withdrawal, sent a circular letter to all the Heads of Departments requiring all future deposits of City money to be made with Mr. Platt. The weekly return of the new Chamberlain foots up as follows, ending on Saturday 16th:

City Funds	$144,672
Sinking Fund	8,874
Interest on Sinking Fund	90,766
Total	$244,312

On county account $107,460—being the total of receipts since his appointment as Chamberlain. The balance in the hands of Mr. Stout on Saturday was $210,000, of which the major part was probably used up yesterday on old warrants—all future warrants being drawn on the Chamberlain and payable at the Artisans' Bank.

The following communication, transmitted yesterday by the Comptroller to the new Chamberlain, sufficiently explains itself, and it is only proper to add that the delay of even a day in balancing the City accounts, has been occasioned by the sudden change of the principal book-keeper, who has heretofore had charge of the Chamberlain's books, to another position apart from the bank.

June 18, 1860.

Nathan C. Platt, Esq., Chamberlain:

Sir: I have taken measures to have the books of the late Chamberlain written up, with as little delay as possible, and when completed, to have them transferred to you; meanwhile, you will receive from W. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Comptroller, all necessary information and instructions as to the proper forms and methods of keeping the accounts and rendering your weekly and other accounts to this office.

I will thank you to furnish me with the name or names of the persons authorized by you to receipt in your name for moneys paid into the City Treasury and County Treasury, respectively.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Hereafter, therefore, all City and County warrants will be drawn on the Chamberlain, at the Citizens' Bank, and from the indications of yesterday, it is not improbable thet the new official will find his hands abundantly filled.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HIGH BRIDGE.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A few days since it was announced that the work of laying the new seven-foot pipe across the High Bridge, to increase the supply of water to the City, had been delayed by the withholding of the Mayor's consent to the prosecution of the work, until he was satisfied that the Department was acting within the requirements of the Charter. Every day of delay, at the present time, involving such important interests, the Croton Board addressed a communication to the Counsel of the Corporation, inquiring whether they had not, under the ordinance passed by the Common Council, authority to proceed with the work, "by day work," as contemplated by the ordinance. The reply of the Corporation Counsel is very brief, but sufficiently explicit, and may justify our citizens in the hope that within a few months they will be enabled to luxuriate in unlimited quantities of Croton, without the fear of being subjected to a penalty for over indulgence. The same opinion will also operate with regard to the boiler iron, for which proposals were advertised, and which is intended for the construction of these mammoth pipes, the award of which has been witheld for the same reason, viz.: doubts as to the power of the Croton Board under the ordinance above noted.

Annexed is the opinion of Judge Bronson on this important question, and it is entitled to consideration for its brevity, and the promptness with which it was delivered:

Monday, June 18.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

I have yours of to-day in relation to the improvement of the High Bridge and other works for increasing the supply of Croton water.

As the Common Council has authorized you to proceed by "days' work," without regard to the contract system, it has, in effect, dispensed with the ordinance which requires certain cases to be laid before the Common Council for confirmation. Yours, &c.,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

APPROPRIATION FOR BELGIAN PAVEMENT USED UP—THE BOARD WANTS POWER TO DO LARGE JOBS WITHOUT CONTRACT—THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT AND GEORGE LAW'S FERRY AGAIN.

A communication was received from the Croton Department in answer to a resolution of inquiry why Centre-street had not been paved with trap-block pavement. Ordered on file.

A report in favor of increasing the salary of the Pay-roll and Complaint Clerk in the City Inspector's office, from $600 to $1,095, was adopted, the increase to commence from January, 1860.

The resolution adopted on Monday night by the Board of Aldermen, reducing the appropriation of $750 to $250 for fitting up drill-rooms over Jefferson Market, was referred, after much debate.

The Counsel to the Corporation was called upon to report *whether the Board had the power by a three-fourths vote* to direct the Russ pavement to be taken up and broken up into a smaller size, and so laid, without a contract, if the expense should exceed $250, and whether by the same vote the Comptroller could not be compelled to pay for the work thus ordered.

The Battery Enlargement operation, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, reducing Mr. Law's term of possession of the Ferry franchise from perpetuity to four years, was referred.

After the reference of some routine papers, the Board adjourned until July 2.

BELGIAN PAVEMENTS.

TO BE STOPPED UNLESS MORE MONEY IS FORTHCOMING.

A few weeks since the Board of Councilmen, by a very decided vote, passed a resolution of inquiry, demanding to learn from the Croton Board why Centre-street had not been contrcted to be paved with Belgian pavement as ordered by the Common Council. A verybrief but careful search into facts and figures exhibits potential reasons why the behests of the City Fathers have been disobeyed. These figures show that in the annual appropriation bill the sum of $180,000 was set apart for paving with Belgian pavement. Of this sum $172,946 has already been appropriated to meet contracts awarded and confirmed by the Common Council, and adding the sum of $6,717 for Inspectors' fees and other contingent expenses, it leaves the handsome balance of *two hundred and fifty-one dollars* to be expended in paving with the trap block such other streets as may be directed by the City Magnates. The Croton Board, true to the character it has ever maintained, resolutely refuses to expend one dollar beyond the regular appropriations, and unless Centre-street can be paved with trap block for $251, or the combined wisdom of the City can raise the necessary funds, the denizens of that favored locality are likely to submit to the compulsosy annoyance of cobble-stones.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

LITIGATION IN PROSPECT.

Some months since, before the advent of the present Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, a steam-engine called the *Experiment*, purchased and paid for by the Insurance Companies, and by them presented to the City, was sent to Messrs. Lee & Larned, (the manufacturers,) for repairs, and another just then completed was loaned in its stead. About three weeks since Mr. Decker, (from whom our reporter derives his information,) being about to prepare his annual report, and anxious to have everything belonging to the City in its proper place, demanded a return of the old engine and the removal of the one loaned; a few days' delay asked for was granted, a few more asked for and granted, and at the expiration of three weeks Messrs. Lee & Larned refuse to deliver the engine at all, until a bill of some $600 for *storage* and repairs is paid by the City. Of course, in addition to this, there will be a charge for the use of the engine loaned to the City, and between the two it is quite likely that a trifling addition may be made to the taxes of the present year, under the head of "legal expenses."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday, but no business was transacted beyond the reception of the usual report of the Sanitary Squads of this City and Brooklyn. The Clerk announced that the report of the appointment of Capt. Jas. T. Leonard in certain of our contemporary City journals, to the post of Inspector of Police, rendered vacant by the resignation of Capt. Dowling, was entirely erroneous.

New-Jersey.

Robbery of an Episcopal Church.—On Saturday night the Episcopal Church at Hoboken, N. J., was entered by thieves, and the carpet, several silk velvet cushions, the clergyman's robes and everything else movable were stolen. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the theft.

Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad.—This road is now completed. A trial trip was made yesterday and was very satisfactory. To-morrow the cars will commence running regularly from Jersey City Ferry to Hudson City.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Supervisors.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening. Considerable routine business was transacted. The Special Committee appointed to select a suitable site for a County Court-house, reported in favor of purchasing the property on Joralemon and Fulton streets, owned by John Schenck, and now known as the Military Garden, for a sum not to exceed $70,000. This property has a front of 140 feet, and extends back to Livingston-street, 351 feet. The report was received, and made the special order for consideration on Monday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

Carriage Accident.—A hack containing five persons, besides the driver, was driven off an embankment, ten feet high, from Ninth-street into Flatbush-avenue, on Sunday night last. The hack was smashed to pieces and all the parties more or less injured.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Schenocle, brewer, of Meserole-street, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, was knocked down by a ruffian on Broadway, and robbed of $300. His assailant escaped.

Accident.—C. H. Toynes, liquor dealer, of South Seventh-street, was thrown from a carriage on McKibbin-street, near Graham-avenue, yesterday morning, and fatally injured.

The Courts.—Calendar for This Day.—In the City Court, Nos. 48, 6, 19, 25, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55, 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63, 2, 64, 39. In the Circuit Court the equity causes will be called.

A sailor, who was inveigled on board a vessel on the Mississippi River while in a state of intoxication, was so enraged when he became sober that he swam ashore, found the men who had attempted to victimize him, dashed at one of them with a bowie knife, gashing his abdomen so that his intestines protruded; turned upon another, stabbed him in the back and then jumped in a row boat and attempted to put off. While doing so one of the runners who had been wounded, drew a revolver and fired two balls at him. He fell into the river with a shriek and was drowned.

A few nights since about a dozen young men, masked, and armed, it is said, with revolvers, broke into the chapel of Yale College, New-Haven, by smashing in a window, and stole the Bible from the pulpit. It has been a standing trick between the Yale and Harvard students to steal their chapel Bibles and send them to the officers of the rival College.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. Udolpho Wolfe,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

Oratory.—Can I become an orator? This depends on whether or not you possess the requisite phrenological organization. If you have a good intellect, large language, with proper training you may suceeed. Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, will give you satisfactory answers to these questions.

[Advertisement.]

POSTPONEMENT.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Festival to be held in Brevoort's Groove by the Ladies of St. Luke's Parish, Brooklyn, that the strawberry and musical treat promised for yesterday is again advertised for to-day, when it is hoped that the weather will be more favorable.

[Advertisement.]

Mothers Take Heed.—Cholera infantum, so destructive to nursing infants, has already commenced its fatal ravages. By dissolving Holloway's Pills in sugared water the mother will possess an infallible remedy for this fearful epidemic.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *vià* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *vià* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vià* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *vià* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall street, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* will close on Wednesday, June 20, at 7 A. M.

The mails for California, Aspinwall, Panama and the west coast of South America, by the *North Star*, will close on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name,	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Africa	June 20	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	June 21	New-York	Galway
Arago	June 23	New-York	Havre
North Briton	June 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Vigo	June 23	New-York	Liverpool
Niagara	June 27	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	June 30	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	June 30	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Washington	June 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	June 30	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	July 4	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	July 7	New-York	Bremen
Kangaroo	July 7	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Asia	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
North American	June 13	Liverpool	Quebec
Bremen	June 13	Southamp'n	New-York
Europa	June 16	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	June 20	Havre	New-York
Anglo Saxon	June 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Golden Fleece	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	June 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	June 30	Liverpool	Boston
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Karnak	June 23	New-York	Havana, &c
Quaker City	June 26	New-York	Havana
De Soto	June 27	New-York	Havana, &c
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

June 19—*In steamship Illinois, from Southampton and Havre.*—James Cusicks and daughter, James Hughes, H. C. Samuel, W. Speiden, Mrs. Fern and child, J. Blumenthal, F. E. Atwood, J. F. Greenough, Fred. Neid, Ely Neid, Peter Schroer, Catherine Schroer and three children, Peter Ludwig, Marie Becker, Elize Becker, G. Moser, Louise Beringer, Jacob Heppeler, Mathias Walter, Augustus Joarin, Rudolph Schmidt, M. N. Henssi, Henry Schreiber, Marrianni Rioldi, Mr. Cazeans, Mrs D. Sucheloup, Louis Thierg, Mr. Pochaup, Louis Brandt, Paul Biber, Mrs. Calvin, Alex Ropetti, P. Bonorallet, Mrs. Huber and son, Jos. Vogler, C. Vogler and seven children, Otto Schlermer, J. C. Moser, Adolph Engelbach, Franz Lebkusher, Barbara Buscher, Margaretta Schultz, Peter Blum, Michael Muller, Edward Roger, Josephine Roger, Victor Dorey, Andreas Houenstein, Jacques Roth, Mr. and Mrs. George Halk, Simon Holdmann, F. Ellbrich, J. Ulrich, Mr. Burger, Mr. and Mrs. Predretti and three children, Mrs. Howard and son, Emma Walker, Mrs. Crosom and daughter, A. Rothschild, M. O. Henheimer, Fanny Trank, Lora Wall, V. Schoendronot, Johanna Lantz, Eliz. Mappes, Salina Kocke, Jaba Schafknecht, Jean Ersirant, Robert Reiger, Austin Andreas, Albert Werner, Daniel Werner, Andreas Renner, Carl Renner, Doretha Messenger, Sebastian Jansen, Jacob Schworn, H. Wolz, Rosslin Werner, Rosslin Englebert, Catherine Zumeni, Nathan Marx, Mathias Yahule, Sidonia Fuller, Marie Weber, Bishop Rietch, Henri Risch and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Maurer and 5 children, G. Frumd, Elric Schmitt, Phillippin Schmitt, Adolph Mietties, August Friedrich, Jacob Hoch, Andre Niege, Alonzo Kossley, Verona Baumann, Jacob Baumann and 3 children, Jacob Ackermann, Eliza Voght, Johan Wusch, Jacob Schotsmann, John Kaller.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mr. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. A. Marks, son and servant, Miss Kate E. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Converse, Dr. W. and Mrs. Stewart, E. Surget and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Sybrandt, 3 children and 2 servants—Mr. S. is Consul of Sweden and Norway at New-Orleans—Mrs. R. Buck, E. Hencks, S. M. Reed, H. Escousse, Chas. Roman, Mme. Sapha Bouton, Mrs. Perkins, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Butler, F. Pargaud and servant, E. Marquan, A. Delpit, Mrs. M. Colton, Miss Sarah Brown, J. B. Collie, A. Mouton, Col. H. H. McKenna, Miss Warner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Drez, Mr. and Mrs. J. Drummond, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Fassy, 3 children and servant, Miss Bron, Mrs. M. Ker and servant, Miss Ker, L. Gargaud, Nicole Gracia, Geo. E. Brewster, A. J. Greenwood, Capt. Menqman, W. A. Rockwell, V. Duval and lady, Capt. McKee, Miss Cauldwell. *From Havana*—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. Carulla, A. Carulla, C. Carula, T. Cardenas, A. Cardenas, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. de Rafa, Mrs. A. Verdensu, L. Casamayer, Rafael Goven, F. Jomenez, P. Hountmer, Geo. Gordon, S. B. Dreggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Valvort and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Green and child, Joaquin Barait, Antonia Valiente, Eusebio Perez Ortez, R. D. Stewart, W. Hoffman, J. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Ruiz, Mr. and Mrs. Barault, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Xemino and family, Miss Xemino and servant, Jas. Win, J. H. Bell, Geo. H. Chevory, M. Cary.

June 19—*In steamship City of Washington from Liverpool*—Mrs. Thompson and Infant; Mr. and Mrs. Esperson, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Francis; Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Ranestyen, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Leath, A. Pollock, Miss Glyde, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Darling, Thomas Berd, D. H. Hamilton, P. J. Ford, of New-York *Tribune*; Mrs. Bryant, D. Lee, F. Pray and brother, Mr. Tweenson, Mr. Heskenrath, Capt. Plumner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Prior, George Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Janson, and infant; Robt. Edgar, Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Thornton, W. and T. Grahaul, Dr. Mulford, Mr. Conrad, Miss Janet Bell, J. B. Caruthers, S. and A. Wolfe, Rich. J. Miles, H. Martin, Henry Wheatcroft.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29	Sun sets.... 7 35	Moon sets.... 9 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 50	Gov. Island. 9 39	Hell Gate... 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships J. Sates, ——, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Matilda, Nichols, Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Palmerston, Berenger, Bic, ——.

Barks L. Basselman, (Meckg.) Vass, Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke; Odessa, (Prus.,) Grantz, Cuba, A. Wendt & Co.

Brigs F. Palmer, Bulwer, Dorchester, N. B., ——; F. Butler, Bartlett, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; S. Churchman, Ankers, Galveston, Norcross & Prince.

Schooners J. P. Hazard, Wilson, Bristol, S. Kenny; Volunteer, Brown, Newburyport, C. & E. J. Peters; J. A. Woodhouse, Tenny, Brazos, master; W. H. Mitchell, Mitchell, Jacksonville, master; B. D. Pitts, Sands, Rappahannock, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sir C. Campbell, Vigers, Jacmel, Kunardt & Co.; Vesper, Dissosway, Savannah, master; E. Bussell, Filor, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Griffin, Havre June 6, via Southampton 7th, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. The steamship Fulton arr. at Southampton on the morning of the 7th, at 1 A. M. June 7, experienced a heavy gale in Channel. 230 miles to the eastward of the Banks spoke a Nor. bark standing to the westward, showing no name. The Illinois fell in with no ice, but has experienced a succession of heavy fogs.

Steamship De Soto, Bullock, New-Orleans 12th inst., at 8 A. M., via Havana 15th, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Lalla Rookh, Reed, Glasgow May 5, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Came out the North Channel, May 9, lat. 52 55, lon. 15 35, in a gale from S. E., was boarded by a heavy sea, which stove quarter-boat, bulwarks, and filled deck with water; found, on trying the pumps, the ship had sprung a leak, and has continued to leak from 1,400 to 2,500 strokes per hour since. June 2, lat. 42 50, lon. 51 50, passed a large quantity of shooks. June 6, lat. 42 35, lon. 60 35, spoke bark Mary B. Rich, from Shields for New-York, and was in co. again 13th, off Georges.

Ship James L. Bogart, Conway, Havre May 10, with mdse. and 550 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly and S. winds the entire passage. Crossed the southern edge of the Grand Bank June 14. Had on the passage 3 deaths and 3 births.

Ship Magdalena, (Swed.,) Larsen, Leghorn April 14, passed Gibraltar April 28, with marble rags, &c., and 5 passengers, to order.

Ship Brookline, (of New-London,) Butler, Pensacola 19 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Bark Overman, Sterling, St. Jago 22 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Honduras, Bates, Belize, Hon., June 3, with mahogany, to F. Alexander. Left bark Caroline, Grinnoll, for Europe, ldg.

Bark Sarah H. Snow, (of Boston,) Higgins, Foo-chow Feb. 16, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co.

Bark Edward Everett, (of Boston,) Harding, Fajardo, P. R., June 5, with sugar and molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, (of Machias,) Robinson, St. Jago de Cuba 28 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Cameron, Pictou 15 ds., with coals to E. Cunard.

Brig Eurus, (of Machias,) Thompson, Trinidad de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. A. Talbot.

Brig Chicopee, (of Boston,) Hammond, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Goodhue & Co.

Brig Elise, (Prus.,) Schultz, Stellin 58 ds., with 318 tons of spelter to order.

Brig Ambros Light, (of Waldoboro,) Bryant, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to P. V. King & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Richard Brown, (Br.,) Strum, Sydney, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin.

Brig Hope, Beadle, Ponce, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis.

Brig Winthrop, Bearse, Savanilla June 1, with hides, wood, &c., to Handy & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Ayres, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Scott, Sydney, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin & Co.

Schr. Mystic Valley, Russell, Tampico June 1, with hides, &c., to Vanstavoren.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Falmouth, Jam., with rum, sugar, &c., to A. H. Solomon. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Deane, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Venloo, Closon, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland.

Schr. Flora King, Treworgy, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lowerson, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Cotchett, Machias 14 ds., with laths to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Harriet Ann, Erskins, Gardner 10 ds., with timber and shingles to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. J. A. Ferguson, Lawrence, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rubicon, ——, Camden 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Loring, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wakefield, Conklin, Greenwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Tyrone, Strout, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Persia, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Malta 65 ds., via Long Island Sound, with palm oil and wool to S. B. Caruana.

Schr. William Stevens, Little, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, New-Bedford, with mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Harvest, ——, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Evergreen, Potter, Cohassett 2 ds.

Schr. Snow Drift, Shaw, Portsmouth 2 ds.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Hallock, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Packet, Jones, Newport 2 ds.

Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Allen, Port Morris 6 hours.

Schr. Sea Flower, Stone, Bridgeport 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. James English, Hunter, Edgartown 2 ds.

Schr. Gazette, Bolt, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. T. O. Thompson, Smith, Harwich 3 ds., ballast.

Schr. Sarah, Jones, Portland 4 ds., in ballast, master.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr Kate, Treworgy, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. George Gillum, Hall, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Whistler, Frisbie, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Ellen, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. New-Zealand, Rich, Tremont 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. Corbulo, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. Roanoke, Freeman, Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Russell, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 ds., nails.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, Mystic 2 ds.

Sloop Velocity, Davis, Port Jefferson 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E. and fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 19.—Arr. ships M. J. Ward, Chase, Leghorn; Harrisburg, Wiswell, New-Orleans; bark Sheffield, Richardson, Leghorn; schr. J. P. Cake, Endicott, Minatitlan; steamers Cambridge, Howes, Philadelphia; S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The following canal-boats have entered foreign in the Custom-house within the past day or two, they bring cargoes of oats and peas from various parts of Canada to Rouse's Point, on this side of the line, and from thence, by Lake Champlain, to Troy and New-York: The D. Ryder, Carrie, J. W. Ingalls, Dacota and Tribune. They come under the reciprocity treaty, but must enter the Customs, as if a sailing vessel from any other of the British provinces.

Spoken, &c.

Compromise—ship, bd. E., was signalized June 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 10.

Chase—bark, for Baltimore, June 10, lat. 34 30, lon. 74.

Diana—bark, strg. N. N. E., was signalized June 9, lat. 33, lon. 76 06.

Gassanras—schr., of Machiasport, running for Cape St. Antonio, May 29, lat. 21 06, lon. 82 55.

WHITE LINEN PANTS,
$1 to $3,
At EVANS' 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

ALPACA COATS,
$1 50 to $3,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

WHITE DUCK COATS,
$1 50 to $6,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

FINE MARSEILLES VESTS,
$1 to $3 50,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

THIN PANTS, 75c. TO $3.
Thin Coats, 75c. to $3.
Linen Dusters, $1 to $3 50,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COOK and a chambermaid and waitress wish situations to go in the country; both understand their business, and are well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.